

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

# Bulletin

No. 19 38th year

Monday, May 6, 1985

**Campus politics**

Larry Grossman, who fended off a strong challenge from NDP candidate Meg Griffiths in St. Andrew-St. Patrick, took part in an all-candidates' meeting at Con Hall, attended by a small crowd of observers of all political stars and stripes. Stories on the meeting and OCUFA's reaction to the election are on page 9.

## Memorandum of Agreement for UTSA could exclude high-level supervisors

by Arthur Kaptainis

A lengthy discussion of the possible advantages of voluntary recognition by Governing Council of UTSA as the official bargaining unit for staff highlighted the annual meeting of the U of T Staff Association April 25 at the Faculty of Library & Information Science.

Such recognition, though not as difficult to repudiate by the association membership as full-fledged certification, would subject both the University and UTSA to the regulations of the Ontario Labour Relations Act.

Lawyer David Bloom, who was answering legal questions at the meeting, said voluntary recognition would add a "new level of formality" to negotiations with the University without necessarily implying adversarial relations. "Let's put it this way," he said. "It won't make you into the postal workers."

It would, however, entitle UTSA to mediation assistance from the Ministry of Labour and permit the association to take job action, he said.

UTSA secretary Michael Jackel added that prior to recognition it would have to be determined who is and is not represented by UTSA. The likely upshot of this would be the ex-

clusion of high-ranking managers who are now free to become UTSA members.

UTSA president David Askew said that he had no figures at hand, but knew that of the 90 administrative staff employees who make more than \$45,000 per year, 20 were members of UTSA.

When this figure was challenged by a member as relatively unhelpful, Jackel responded that a meaningful tabulation of the membership of supervisors was impossible because of the vagueness of the category.

"U of T is notorious for calling people supervisors," he said. "If your job is opening a certain door and closing it, you are the 'supervisor' of that door. Never mind that you have to clear it with someone else before you even touch another door."

Voluntary recognition, Jackel repeated, would involve taking a close look at staff structure and determining which employees are truly supervisors.

Another result of voluntary recognition would be the automatic deduction of UTSA dues from all staff pay cheques.

Askew said he thought voluntary recognition would improve the associa-

## Mediator brings about tentative settlement

Negotiating teams for the University of Toronto Faculty Association (UTFA) and the administration have agreed on a salary settlement recommended by mediator Martin Teplitsky. It is expected to go to UTFA Council May 14 and to Governing Council May 16. The two parties issued the following statement May 3 on the tentative settlement:

"The negotiating teams for the Faculty Association and for the Ad-

ministration jointly announce that the mediator, Mr. Martin Teplitsky, Q.C., has made a confidential proposal for the settlement of salaries and benefits for faculty and librarians for 1984-85 and 1985-86. The parties have advised each other and the mediator that they will recommend this proposal to their respective Councils for approval. Details will not be publicly announced until the matter has been before their respective Councils."

**A feather in his cap**

Lawyer Martin Teplitsky emerged jubilant from a three-week session of mediation between the University of Toronto Faculty Association and the administration with an unblemished record. "No one is more optimistic than a mediator," said Teplitsky after he had submitted a proposal to both sides last Thursday morning. "On the other hand, I've never failed to mediate a settlement in 10 years of doing this work." By Thursday afternoon the two sides had tentatively agreed to the proposal. It was the culmination of two sets of negotiations, since it appeared to prove the effectiveness of a new impasse resolution procedure agreed to last fall.



regarded the recent announcement of the elimination of seven positions in the Scarborough Erindale Technical Services (SETS) as the result of technological change.

The meeting was attended by 128 UTSA members, who approved several minor constitutional changes and a proposed budget for 1985-86 that calls for expenditures of \$157,350 against revenues of \$174,456.

## Reception for retiring staff

President George Connell is holding a reception for members of the faculty and staff who are retiring at the end of this academic session. It will be held in the Hart House quadrangle from 4 to 5.30 p.m. May 23. In the event of inclement weather, the reception will be held in the East Common Room.

Friends and families of the honoured guests, and all members of the University community, are cordially invited to attend.

# Data, but no funding recommendation in this year's COU brief to OCUA

Enrolment in Ontario universities will be about the same in 1985-86 as in 1984-85, the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) has told the Ontario Council on University Affairs (OCUA).

COU's Committee on Enrolment Statistics & Projections sees a declining interest in part-time study by undergraduates. Though enrolment in part-time programs increased by 7.3 percent

in 1982-83 and by .8 percent in 1983-84, it dropped by 0.3 percent in 1984-85, and the committee projects a further drop of two percent for 1985-86. At the same time, full-time undergraduate enrolment is likely to increase, since, despite a declining enrolment in grade 13, the number of applicants for fall 1985 admission to universities from Ontario secondary schools has increased slightly. Full-time and part-time

graduate enrolment are expected to remain stable.

COU customarily presents a brief to OCUA each spring on university funding requirements, but for the second year in a row OCUA did not hold spring hearings so as not to overlap with the Bovey Commission. In developing its advice to the minister of colleges and universities on the amount of the operating grant for 1986-87, OCUA will rely largely on data presented by the universities in the report of the commission.

This year, instead of a suggested funding increase and a rationale, COU provided a description of the analytical framework within which its financial advice has been offered in past years, *The Financial Positions of Universities in Ontario: Some Relevant Data*. The data was augmented by comments from the university presidents attending the meeting at which the brief was presented. They urged OCUA to take into consideration the need documented by the commission of \$91 million for libraries, instructional equipment and accessibility.

Some of the data compiled by COU:

- In 1984-85, Ontario lagged behind the other provinces in operating grants per full-time equivalent enrolment, as it has done since 1975
- Interprovincial comparisons for 1982-83 show Ontario in eighth, ninth or tenth place in grants per student, grants per capita, grants and student aid per capita, grants and fees per student, total operating income per student, grants per thousand dollars of personal income and operating expenditures as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Only in one category, grants plus student aid as a percentage of gross expenditure, did Ontario move up the scale — to fifth place
- The share of provincial budgetary expenditures given to Ontario universities underwent a steady slide from six percent in 1976-77 to 5.1 percent in 1984-85
- Ontario ranked tenth in provincial operating grants to universities in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. In 1983-84 and 1984-85 it is estimated to have ranked ninth
- In a comparison of operating grants for universities per thousand dollars of provincial personal income, Ontario has placed last since 1975-76
- Ontario is estimated to have had the highest percentage increase in net total operating grants for 1984-85, but the lowest in the 10-year span before that
- Unlike provincial expenditures per client served on hospitals and schools, those on universities have declined since 1977-78 in constant dollars. In 1983-84 university students got 81.6 percent of what they received in 1973-74, while elementary and secondary school pupils got 138 percent and hospitals got 145 percent more in per diem operating costs.
- Since 1973-74 there has been only one year, 1976-77, when the percentage increase in provincial operating grants to universities exceeded the percentage increase in total budgetary expenditures by the province. Between 1973-74 and 1976-77 the average percentage increase in total expenditures was 12.5 percent, while the percentage increase in university operating grants averaged 9.6 percent

## Shock waves expert honoured by US group

Professor Irvine Glass of the Institute for Aerospace Studies, an international authority on shock waves, has been awarded the Dryden Lectureship in Research, a major honour from the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics. A medal, certificate and pin will be presented to him at the Aerospace Sciences annual meeting in Reno next January, where he is to give the lecture.

The Dryden Lectureship, named for Hugh L. Dryden, a leader in aerospace research programs, is intended to emphasize the importance of basic scientific and engineering research to advancements in aeronautics and astronautics.

Glass, the author of *Shock Waves & Man*, is a University Professor Emeritus.

## Awards for contributions to chemistry

Two U of T professors of chemistry will be presented with awards at the annual conference of the Chemical Institute of Canada in Kingston next month.

Professor Adrian Brook will be presented with the Chemical Institute of Canada Medal (sponsored by INCO Ltd.) on June 2 for his contribution to the science of chemistry in Canada. His research has involved the synthesis of a wide variety of functionally substituted organometallic compounds and the study of their properties. A recent achievement was the synthesis, isolation and characterization of stable compounds containing a silicon-carbon double bond. Brook, who came to U of T as a lecturer in

1953 and was made a full professor in 1962, was elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada in 1977.

Professor Paul Brumer will receive the Noranda Lecture Award of a \$1,000 honorarium and a scroll on June 4. The award is presented to a scientist under 40 residing in Canada for a contribution in the field of physical chemistry. Brumer began teaching chemistry at U of T in 1975 and was made a full professor in 1983. His research has been on the relationship of theories of inter- and intramolecular dynamics and on modern developments in nonlinear dynamics. He was an A.P. Sloan fellow from 1977 to 1981 and a Killam research fellow from 1981 to 1983.

**The Church of St. Mary Magdalene Anglican**  
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Sunday: Low Mass 8:00  
Sung Mass (Rite III) 9:30  
Solemn High Mass 11:00  
Evening Prayer and Benediction 4:30  
**12 May: Rogation Sunday**  
Mass for Four Voices Byrd  
motet Let thy merciful ears Mudd  
**19 May: Sunday after the Ascension**  
Mass for Five Voices Byrd  
motet Coelos ascendit hodie Stanford  
**25 May: Festival of Our Lady**  
10:00 am Solemn High Mass and  
Procession  
Missa 'Assumpta est Maria' Palestrina  
motet I beheld her Willan  
**26 May: Whitsunday**  
Missa 'Aeterna Christi munera' Palestrina  
motet Dum complerentur Palestrina  
**2 June: Trinity Sunday**  
Missa brevis IX, Sancti Michaelis Willan  
motet Tibi laus Philips  
Masses daily and Confessions by appointment

**The Festival Theatre**  
**KING LEAR**  
May 26 - October 13  
**TWELFTH NIGHT**  
May 28 - October 12  
**MEASURE FOR MEASURE**  
May 29 - August 28  
**THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR**  
August 9 - October 12

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Artistic Director

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August 8 - October 12  
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**The Young Company at The Third Stage**

**ANTIGONE**  
June 18 - August 31  
**THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM**  
June 19 - August 31

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
**Bulletin**

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# U of T gets good bang for research buck, IDEA corporation study shows

by Janet Dunbrack

The University of Toronto scores high marks for scientific research productivity, according to a study prepared for Ontario's IDEA Corporation. Of 12 top universities (five American and seven Canadian) U of T ranks third in terms of influential scientific publications per thousand dollars of research money. Only the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley perform better.

The University did less well in terms of influence of papers published by its faculty: it ranked sixth overall (but first in Canada). While it ranked first in Canada for physics, engineering and mathematics, it was ninth in influence of medical papers (fourth in Canada), and behind other Canadian universities in biology, chemistry, and earth-space research.

U of T is apparently less able to attract "star" faculty than McGill: an unpublished consultant's study shows that, of 49 world universities with five or more highly-cited (in scientific journals) researchers, Toronto ranks 41st, with five such faculty, behind McGill, in 35th place with seven. Topping the list is the University of California system with 79 "star" researchers, while Harvard is the leading single university, with 43. The figures are based on citations made in journals from 1965 to 1978.

The universities examined by the IDEA Corporation study are U of T, McMaster, Guelph, Western, Waterloo, Queen's, McGill, California (Berkeley), Stanford, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell and Chicago.

The study, "A Comparison of Scientific Research Excellence at Selected

Universities in Ontario, Quebec and the United States, 1982", which was done by a consultant, uses a bibliometric yardstick: number of papers published in 1982 in nearly 3,000 English-language journals. Quality of research was measured by publication in "influential" journals — those which received the most citations from, and gave the fewest references to, other journals. 1982 was chosen because it is a recent year for which complete data are available. Analysis of other years was not done because of the corporation's limited budget for the study. Its cost was shared by the Bovey Commission.

Bibliometric rating, according to the study, is a reliable and accurate proxy for peer evaluation which has been adopted by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Academy (all US bodies) and Statistics Canada.

The study also found that:

- U of T was among the least specialized of the 12 universities, with four areas of specialization (clinical

medicine, biomedical research, chemistry and earth-space science)

- American universities are more research-intensive than Canadian universities. One-third of total operating expenditures at MIT and Cornell is for research compared to 18 percent for Toronto

- In terms of influence of scientific papers in all disciplines, U of T ranked sixth behind Chicago, MIT, Stanford, Berkeley and Cornell. It performed well in physics (fourth behind Chicago, Berkeley and MIT), engineering (behind Chicago and Cornell) and mathematics (behind MIT, Berkeley and Chicago)

- The influence of medical research papers at U of T (ninth place) was less than that of McMaster, McGill and Queen's. Queen's ranked first among all 12 universities in influence of biology papers (McMaster was third, U of T fifth); Western ranked ahead of U of T in chemistry; Western and Queen's were ahead in earth-space science.

- With the exception of biology, where Guelph rated higher, U of T led other Canadian universities in terms of "mass" of influential research papers (number of papers times average influence per paper) in all fields. This was partly accounted for by the large size of the Toronto faculty and, consequently, the large number of papers published

- Although Waterloo produced more engineering papers per faculty member than the U of T, the average influence of the Toronto papers was higher

While saying he was generally pleased with U of T's research excellence as gauged by the study, David Nowlan, vice-president (research and government relations), cautioned that

the study's self-admitted limitations should be kept in mind: journals used were measured for influence in 1973 and may not have maintained their standing to 1982; journals selected tended to be American; rapidly advancing disciplines such as computer science may favour information-sharing at conferences rather than publication in journals.

The study appears to indicate the relative weakness in influence of the University's medical research papers. This may be due to U of T's strength in clinical areas, Nowlan said, since faculty with a "practical bent" may not publish many papers. Nowlan added that any judgement about the overall excellence of the University would have to include research in fields not covered by the study, such as the humanities. He said he expected the University's Research Board to do an analysis of the study. Any action to examine or change research programs as a result of the study would have to be initiated within the faculties, he added.

## The 1985 Learned Societies Conference

The 1985 Learned Societies Conference of Canada will be held this year at the Université de Montréal from May 26 to June 8.

Conference organizers are asking U of T faculty who will address the conference to send them the title, date, time and place, and, if available, an abstract of their address, so they can provide a list to the media. Information should be sent to: Philippe Roy, Communications & Information, Learned Societies Conference, Université de Montréal, C.P. 1200, succursale Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal, H3S 2R1.

## Guggenheim fellowships awarded to U of T professors

Four U of T scholars have earned Guggenheim Fellowships this year, more than at any other Canadian university. Professor Philipp P. Kronberg of the astronomy department and Scarborough College will pursue his work in measuring magnetic field strengths during early epochs of the universe, when galaxies were being formed, while Professor David W. Smith of the French department will continue assembling his four-volume critical edition, to be published by U of T Press, of the correspondence of the French philosopher Helvetius.

Professor Roberta Frank, who is cross-appointed to the Department of English and Centre for Medieval Studies and serves as general editor of the Toronto Old English Series and publications of the Dictionary of Old English, will be examining the political use of Germanic legends in Anglo-Saxon poetic and historical texts.

Alexander Leggatt, an English professor at UC, will also be looking into the political dimension of his texts: Shakespeare's histories and Roman plays. Leggatt's specific interest is the interplay in those works between a ceremonial and realistic view of public life.

A total of 270 fellowships worth \$5,408,000 were awarded to American and Canadian artists and researchers for 1985-86 by the New York-based

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. More than 3,500 applicants entered the competition, now in its sixty-second year. Fellowships are awarded "on the basis of demonstrated accomplishment in the past and strong promise for the future".

## Connell to receive honorary degree from UWO

The University of Western Ontario will award President George Connell an honorary LLD on June 8 for "outstanding contributions to its development through a crucial stage in its history and to the entire university system".

Connell has a PhD in biochemistry from U of T and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He received an honorary degree from Trent University last fall, shortly after he took over as president of U of T after seven years as president of Western during a period of tightened financial resources and uncertain enrolments. He developed Western's corporate identity and was a driving force behind a major fundraising campaign there.

## Southam fellows

Five newspaper reporters have been chosen as recipients of the 1985-86 Southam Fellowships in Journalism. They are Lewis Harris of the *Montreal Gazette*, Dorothy Lipovenko of *The Globe and Mail*, P.G. Morton of the *Calgary Herald*, Stanley Oziewicz of *The Globe and Mail*, and Leslie Scrivener of the *Toronto Star*.

The award makes it possible for established journalists to broaden their knowledge by studying at U of T for an academic year. Financed by Southam Inc. since 1962, the fellowships pay eight months' salary, tuition and, for those from outside Toronto, travel expenses and a living allowance.

## Corrections

A story in the April 22 *Bulletin* on a review of the departure of three staff members from St. Augustine's Seminary last fall incorrectly attributed comments and conclusions to Rev. Iain Nicol. They were in fact those of Frank Iacobucci, vice-president and provost.

Iacobucci informed Governing Council April 18 that he had received a report from the Joint Council of the U of T and the Toronto School of Theology regarding the case. The report was signed by Rev. Nicol in his capacity as chairman of the council.

Iacobucci told Council that, after reviewing the facts, he found it impossible to arrive at a final assessment of the circumstances surrounding the

events at St. Augustine's, and that he was left with a concern that academic freedom may not have been fully respected. He said he believes this concern is shared by member institutions of TST and possibly by members of St. Augustine's itself. He noted that St. Augustine's has since enacted a new charter which includes by-laws governing procedures for hiring, promotion and termination of faculty.

\* \* \*

Governing Council member Cathy Laurier, identified in the April 22 *Bulletin* as a sociology graduate student, is a master's degree student in the sociology of education department of OISE.

# Research News

## American Society of Heating, Refrigerating & Air-Conditioning Engineers

ASHRAE invites the submission of proposals to do research work on the following:

- Determining the inter-relationship between the physical properties of fibrous duct lining material and their sound attenuation.
- Development of design guidelines for the proper use of an economizer cycle with health recovery systems.
- Effect of oil on heat transfer and pressure drop inside augmented tubes during condensation and evaporation of refrigerants.

The closing date for receipt of these proposals at ASHRAE is *May 27*. For further information and application forms, contact ORA at 978-2163.

**Ambassade de France au Canada — Service scientifique 1985-86**  
The French Ministry of External Relations offers post-doctoral grants to give young Canadian scientists the opportunity of a nine to 12 month assignment with French researchers. Can-

candidates must be Canadian citizens and have received a PhD within the last five years.

All scientific disciplines are invited, but particular attention will be given to the priority areas of Franco-Canadian scientific co-operation: space, oceanography and biotechnology. Applicants having already-established working relations with one or more French teams will be preferentially reviewed. The grant represents the cost of return travel to France for the applicant only, and a monthly allocation of 7,000 francs (net).

Completed applications must be received in Ottawa by *June 1*. For further information and application forms, contact ORA at 978-2163.

**Life Sciences Committee of the Research Board**  
The committee under the graduate degree completion program 1985 offers support to graduate students, primarily PhD, nearing completion of their degree. Funding up to \$500 per month for a six month maximum period will be con-

sidered. The committee's funds are limited and awards are made with the stipulations of the various donors and terms of the trust accounts in mind. For this reason, it is essential that applications meet the conditions of the funds available.

Applications are accepted from those students engaged in life-sciences related research in the following areas: cancer, heart, arthritis, the common cold, poliomyelitis, neuro-surgery and general medicine.

Applications are accepted at any time.

For further information and application forms, contact ORA at 978-2163.

### Upcoming Deadline Dates

Ambassade de France au Canada (French Ministry of External Relations) — post-doctoral grants in France: *June 1*.

J.P. Bickell Foundation — research grants: first week of June at the foundation, internal deadlines: *April 19* at the Faculty of Medicine research office for applicants who are members of the Faculty of Medicine; *May 17* at ORA for applicants from all faculties

except medicine.

Canada Council — Killam program (**new deadline**): *May 30*.

Canadian Diabetes Association — grants-in-aid: *June 30*.

Canadian Law Information Council — fellowships: *May 15*.

Cancer Research Institute Inc. (US) — post-doctoral fellowships: *June 1*.

Anna Fuller Fund (US) — research grants, post-doctoral fellowships: *June 1*.

International Union Against Cancer — Yamagawa-Yoshida study grant: *June 30*.

March of Dimes (US) — research grants on reproductive hazards in the workplace: *June 1*.

National Institutes of Health (US) — all competing continuation and supplemental applications: *June 1*.

SSHRC, Research Grants Division — standard research grants: *May 15* (also *October 15*);

Research Communications Division — aid to occasional scholarly conferences in Canada (Oct.-Feb.): *June 30*; Strategic Grants Division — population aging (research grants, reorientation grants, research workshops, institutional awards, research initiatives, research tools and facilities);

managing the organization in Canada (seed money, research grants, workshops, research initiatives);

family and socialization of children (research grants, seed money, research workshops); women and work (seed money grants, special research grants, workshops); human context of science and technology (research grants, seed money grants, workshops): *June 1*.

U of T Research Board, Humanities & Social Sciences Committee — grants-in-aid, research travel, conference travel (Aug. - Nov.): *May 15*; Life Sciences Committee — graduate degree completion program: *any time*.

## PhD Orals

### Thursday, May 9

Peter Pun Li, Department of Pharmacology, "Biochemical and Pharmacological Significance of 3,4-Dihydroxyphenylethylene-glycol (DHPG) in CNS Norepinephrine Metabolism". Prof. J.J. Marsh. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

### Friday, May 10

Kamal Mohamed Ahmed Eltayeb, Department of Physiology, "The Role of the Endogenous Opioid Peptides in Glucoregulation." Prof. M. Vranic. Room 301, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

David Michael Lewis, Department of Electrical Engineering, "A Reactive Actor-Based Tool for Experimenting with Programming Language Semantics." Prof. E.S. Lee. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

### Friday, May 17

Stephen Gerald Coughlan, Department of Philosophy, "Hume on Space and Time: A Defense." Prof. R.A. Imlay. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 10 a.m.

Roland Zawilla, Centre for Medieval Studies, "The Biblical Sources of the *Historie Corporis Christi* Attributed to Thomas Aquinas: A Theological Study to Determine Their Authenticity." Prof. R. Reynolds. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Tuesday, May 21  
Rosemary Suzanne Louise Mills, Department of Psychology, "Praising Children: The Role of Self-Perception in the Internalization of Prosocial Behaviour." Prof. E. Grusec. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Khosrow Sohraby, Department of Electrical Engineering, "Carrier Sense Multiple Access on Bus Topology." Profs. A.N. Venetsanopoulos and M.L. Molle. Room 301, 65 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Wednesday, May 22  
Vanda Vitali, Department of Metallurgy & Materials Science, "Data Analysis in Materials Science — the Provenance of Ceramics: A Case Study." Prof. U.M. Franklin. Room 309, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

Thursday, May 23  
Theresa Elizabeth Power, Department of Education, "The Development of a Teaching Hospital. Saint Michael's Hospital, Toronto: One Hundred Years." Prof. I. Winchester. Room 111, 63 St. George St., 2 p.m.

George Heiman, professor of political science, April 12.

Heiman, born in 1926 in Yugoslavia, came to academia after careers in journalism and small business. He received his PhD in 1960 from U of T with a dissertation comparing Georg Hegel and J.S. Mill and was appointed a lecturer

in the Department of Political Economy in 1963. He was made a full professor in 1978.

In 1977 he published a book on Gierke, *Law and Association*. In the 1980s he worked in the field of human and civil rights, presenting a 46-page brief to the Standing Committee on Human

and MD in 1938 from the University of Toronto. He took time out from his training as a surgeon to serve in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, commanding the No. 6 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in Holland and retiring with the rank of Lt. Colonel. He was made a Member of the British Empire.

Mustard qualified as a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in 1949 and built an international

reputation as a head and neck surgeon and cancer expert. In 1955 he wrote a textbook that is still used all over the world, *Fundamentals of First Aid*. He was national director of the Canadian Cancer Society from 1963 to 1964, national director of the National Cancer Institute of Canada from 1965 to 1977, president of the NCIC from 1972 to 1974, and president of the Toronto Academy of Medicine from 1978 to 1980.

MD. After a year as a research fellow in the Banting & Best Department of Medical Research, he received his BSc (Med) in 1955. He qualified as a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in 1960 and the following year held the McLaughlin Travelling Fellowship.

He opened a practice in 1961, and in 1962 he became an associate staff member in U of T's Department of Surgery. He was made an

associate professor in 1978.

Colapinto was the co-author of several important publications including a 1976 book written with Dr. Ronald McCallum, a radiologist, on urological radiology of the male urinary tract. He initiated kidney dialysis and kidney transplants at St. Michael's and pioneered operating techniques on the urethra.



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# Transplant program would involve 4 teaching hospitals

by Judith Knelman

The Department of Surgery of the Faculty of Medicine is attempting to set up an integrated, cooperative program of organ transplants ranging from the routine to the experimental at four teaching hospitals.

In the 1960s, says Dr. Bernard Langer, who spearheaded the current effort, three different Toronto hospitals initiated heart transplant programs. This time, duplication would be avoided. "We are trying to set up a collaborative, single university program that will make the best use of the physical and manpower resources."

There is a much greater chance of lasting success in transplant operations these days, thanks to advances in monitoring techniques and the discovery of the drug cyclosporin, which suppresses the body's immune reaction to transplanted organs. Kidney transplants are now accepted therapy, since chronic dialysis is more expensive for the health care system and more of a nuisance to the patient. "The ability to save lives and prolong useful life in patients with chronic kidney disease is remarkable," says Langer. About 150 kidney transplants a year are performed at Toronto Western, the Hospital for Sick Children, St. Michael's and Toronto General.

Candidates for heart and liver transplants don't have an alternative like dialysis: they either die or have the operation. In the past year, liver transplants have moved from the realm of the purely experimental to that of practical therapy, says Langer. Some lung patients have been kept alive on ventilators, but at the cost of a great reduction in quality of life. So

lung transplants are being cautiously accepted, and heart transplants took a giant step in the range between experimental and practical with the rapid recovery of a 38-year-old man who recently underwent the first such operation in Toronto in 10 years.

As there are still difficulties in preservation of the organ between the time it is removed from the donor and placed in the recipient and in the technique of the surgery itself, liver transplants are not being done in Toronto yet, but they are expected to start soon. The Department of Surgery is recommending Toronto General and HSC for liver transplants in Toronto. Two lung transplants — on the only two surviving lung transplant patients in the world — have been carried out at the General, which is also applying for status as a centre for heart-lung transplants. Western would be the location for heart transplants.

Bowel transplants are still in the experimental stage, but Toronto doctors recently agreed to try one on a 26-year-old woman whose quality of life had declined markedly and apparently permanently once she had to be hooked up to an intravenous system to compensate for the lack of intestines, which were removed as a precaution against cancer. Only seven other bowel transplants had ever been attempted. The others were all done before the discovery of cyclosporin, and none was successful.

The Toronto woman died after 11 days of hope that the operation had succeeded. What went wrong is not known yet, but "it won't dampen our determination," says Zane Cohen, head of the team that performed the operation. "We expect some successes and some failures." Although the

transplant was not a success in terms of survival, it was valuable for what it taught doctors about the graft, cyclosporin, immunology, and the organization of the surgery, says Cohen. The operation was a collaborative effort on both sides of Gerrard Street. The bowel had been removed from a 10-year-old boy at HSC and then transplanted at TGH.

For the past year and a half, the department has been preparing a proposal for provincial financing of the cooperative transplant program. It was recently submitted to the Metro Toronto District Health Council, an advisory body to the Minister of Health. The hospitals are asking for funding for about 30 transplants in the next couple of years. The government will have to decide whether expensive, dramatic solutions to problems that afflict only a small proportion of the population are worth the substantial investment required — possibly \$1.5 million in the first year.

Langer is convinced it's worth it. "Transplants interest me as a surgeon," he says, "because we have a very large unsolved problem and a solution that's just on the horizon. If you're interested in doing better than you could do yesterday, then of course you do the research to develop new therapy. People tend to focus on the drama of taking an organ out of one person and putting it into another, but the benefit is much broader than that. The work is of tremendous importance in its academic aspects to the Faculty of Medicine. We found an unparalleled

opportunity to learn about the absorption and function of the bowel and the immunological interactions between the bowel and the host. In the liver transplant program we will learn more about how the liver works. You stimulate research when you apply new solutions to old problems. The research can often be applied to disease — sometimes to diseases that you weren't even thinking of when you went into the lab. And the study of immune reactions could have spinoffs in other areas of research. A better understanding of immunology would lead to a better understanding of other diseases, including cancer."

Research on animals has been crucial to the advances in transplants. Dogs and rats were used in bowel transplant operations, pigs and rats for liver transplants. "There is no way any of the clinical transplant programs could have developed if animals had not been used as experimental models," says Langer flatly. "Animal research allows us to try new methods of treatment for the relief of human suffering."

Langer, 52, was a gold medallist in the U of T Faculty of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1956. He joined TGH as a staff surgeon in 1963 and became head of the Division of General Surgery in 1972. In 1982 he was appointed Colonel R. Samuel McLaughlin Professor of Surgery and chairman of the Department of Surgery.

## U of T priorities ignored in capital grants announcement

U of T will get about the same amount in 1985-86 as it did this year in capital grants from the provincial government, but none of its top-priority projects have been funded, says Dan Lang, assistant vice-president (planning).

In line with a commitment made in 1983, the Natural Resources Centre will receive \$6.5 million from another provincial source of capital funds, BILD.

A total of \$3,263,300 will be provided in straight capital grants, all for renovations. In 1984-85 U of T received \$3,039,000 in capital grants.

U of T has asked before, through the Ontario Council on University Affairs, that capital funds be released for the most important projects a university has listed, not for those picked out by the government. The first 12 projects

on U of T's list were passed over this year. "If they're not going to increase the program, it becomes even more important for them to follow university priorities," says Lang.

About \$2 million of the commitment to U of T will be for projects approved previously. New projects that will be funded include a partial roof replacement for the Sigmund Samuel Library, a new steam tunnel, waterproofing of the balcony on Robarts Library, new ventilation systems in the Ramsay Wright, medical sciences and forestry buildings, new fume hoods for medical sciences, solvent storage for the pharmacy building, air-conditioning for Innis, a new building management system and road resurfacing for Erindale, a new electrical distribution system for Scarborough, new drains for 256 McCaul St. and Lash Miller, and new windows for the Best Institute.

The government has committed to Ontario universities a total of \$10.5 million for new capital renovations and \$10 million for the purchase of undergraduate equipment. Another \$29.5 million will be for capital projects previously committed.

Alvin Lee, president of the Council of Ontario Universities, says the amount of the grant is inadequate considering the building repairs and equipment replacement needed in Ontario universities.

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- You've got a split personality. You can type your research paper on a UTCS mainframe while watching a baseball game. The University doesn't appreciate your unique talents and frowns on television sets in the office.
- You're working on a research paper with a colleague you met during your last sabbatical in Australia. You're here, he's there. You can't carry on a network dialogue until 3 o'clock in the morning (your mutually agreed upon contact time). Go home. Get some sleep. Sign on from your home terminal.
- You're a joiner. I mean, doesn't everybody have a terminal at home?

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### Still More Short Courses

UTCS offers a number of noncredit short courses designed to assist users in finding computing solutions to their research and academic needs. These courses are available to all UTCS users.

Some of the courses offered are hands-on and require a UTCS computer access code

appropriate to the course. Most courses have a small course fee to cover materials and administrative costs.

The following courses are being offered in May:

#### JCL101 — Introduction to Job Control Language

This course is an introduction to IBM JCL (Job Control Language). Participants must have some experience with a programming language or an operating system.

May 27-31, 2:00-3:00 pm (fee — \$10)

#### SAS/TSO101 — Introduction to SAS/TSO

In this hands-on course, you will learn how to use TSO to create, modify and delete data files, and then use SAS to produce descriptive statistics, display data in charts and plots and prepare data for statistical analysis. No prior experience with a computer is necessary.

May 6-17, 10:00-12:00 noon (fee — \$10)

#### SAS201 — Intermediate SAS

The Intermediate SAS course is broken up into five separate sessions, each covering a specific topic. Some of the topics are: Input Formats and Report Writing, SAS Regression and Multivariate Procedures, the Macro Language, and PROC TABULATION and PROC CALENDAR. Other topics will be added on request. Prerequisite: SAS/TSO101 or previous SAS experience.

May 6-10, 2:00-3:00 pm (fee — \$10)

#### TXT/UNIX101 — ed and SCRIBE on GP UNIX

This hands-on course is designed to teach absolute beginners how to use the GP UNIX editor (ed) and the text formatting capabilities of SCRIBE.

May 21-31, 9:30-11:30 am (fee — \$10)

For additional information on these and other courses, or to register, contact Irene Rosiecki, 978-4565.

Communications and Computer Systems Consulting	978-4967
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# Annual lecture series to honour Creighton

A three-year campaign has raised more than \$100,000 for the Donald Grant Creighton Fund, which will be used to sponsor a yearly lecture series given in memory of the distinguished Canadian historian and author. Creighton, known for such authoritative volumes as *The Empire of the St. Lawrence*, *Dominion of the North*, *The Road to Confederation* and *Canada's First Century*, taught in the University's Department of History from 1927 until his retirement. He died in 1979.

The inaugural lectures will be given Oct. 21, 23, and 25 by the internationally renowned Canadian-born historian William Hardy McNeill. A professor emeritus at the University of Chicago, McNeill is current president of the American Historical Association.

Criteria for guest lecturers include a demonstrated interest in literary craftsmanship and an ability to appeal to a wider audience, two of Creighton's outstanding qualities.

Behind the fundraising drive was a committee of colleagues and former students chaired by the Honourable Pauline McGibbon, former Ontario lieutenant-governor, who herself knew Creighton as a teacher. Graduate studies acting dean Craig Brown, another member of the committee, remembers Creighton as an "ideal" thesis supervisor who permitted students to develop their own ideas

early in a program but rigorously examined later drafts both as historical arguments and in terms of their literary style.

"He was very solicitous of the welfare of his graduate students but very demanding of them in terms of their intellectual performance. He expected people to develop their work on their own. He wasn't a hands-on supervisor who went out and told people what to do."

The idea of initiating a Donald Creighton lecture series began with Brown, University Professor J.M.S. Careless and Ramsay Cook of York University, all former students. The committee quickly expanded to include Creighton's colleagues (such as Claude Bissell and retired University of Western Ontario political scientist Eric Beecroft), fellow Victoria College alumni (such as Henry Langford QC and Ralph Mills QC) and associates in the publishing field (Jack McClelland and Ramsay Derry). Other members were Creighton's son Philip, Victoria president G.S. French, Mrs. H.R. Jackman, James McCutcheon QC, and Charles Taylor.

President George Connell will host a dinner for the committee and Creighton family members at Hart House before the first lecture Oct. 21, which falls during National Universities Week. McGibbon will speak at the dinner about Creighton as a teacher.

# Committee Highlights

## The Academic Affairs Committee — April 11, 1985

- concurred with the recommendation of planning and resources that the 1985-86 tuition fee schedule be approved
- approved the extension from one to two years of the diploma program in dental public health, effective July 1, 1985

• approved amendments to the calendar and courses of study of the Faculty of Arts & Science for 1985-86. It was noted that the proposal to discontinue programs in Slavic studies at Erindale had engendered concern in the Subcommittee on Admissions, Curriculum & Standards about deletion of programs because of lack of resources and that the academic viability of the suburban campuses could be compromised if the reduction of programs offered by them continued.

The committee was assured that students in Slavic studies would be able to complete the program on the St. George campus.

- received for information reports on reviews of the Departments of Italian Studies, German Studies and Slavic Languages & Literatures. The provost said he found the reports to be both encouraging and disquieting. They contained strong endorsements of the scholarly activity in the three departments but also made clear the precarious position of the departments because of financial constraints. In a discussion on the state of language study at the University, a member said it was unsatisfactory that students in baccalaureate programs could graduate with no competency in any language but English. Vice-Provost Merrilees said he agreed with the member's view, adding that it was his hope that French would become an official second language of the University. He noted

that one of the problems facing language departments was the increasing need to mount introductory language courses; requiring a second language before graduation would exacerbate the problem. The use of graduate students to teach the courses was not a satisfactory solution, he said.

The committee was told that the deans of arts and science and graduate studies would be meeting with the incoming chairs of the departments to monitor progress of issues raised by the reviews, among them TAs and their training, the recruitment of graduate students and the role of the chair.

In response to a question, arts and science vice-dean Millgate said that the Mellon Foundation grant for bridging appointments, intended to pay for nine new appointments in the humanities, had been stretched to pay for 14. A number of the new appointments had been made in language departments.

The vice-provost said that the nominees presented had been some of the strongest candidates for an academic position that he had ever seen and that the Mellon Foundation had been impressed by the way in which the University had used the grant. Every appointment had been linked to a tenure track position.

• in discussion of a situation at Scarborough in which grades for a course had been adjusted downward after consideration by the college's marks review committee, a member said she found it unacceptable that a petition by 46 of 92 students in the course asking that the case be considered collectively had been refused. The principal said that the member had been misinformed and that the case had been considered by the committee on standing on a collective basis and had been rejected. The

students now had a right to appeal. The college had followed the grading practices policy, he said.

## The Planning & Resources Committee — April 15, 1985

- recommended approval, subject to the concurrence of business affairs, of Phase IV of the Erindale College residences

• recommended approval, subject to the concurrence of business affairs, of a 30,000 sq. ft. expansion of the U of T Press Downsvew building. The Press acts as a distributor for commercial publishers, to its financial benefit, and wants to expand the warehouse to expand the service

• recommended approval, subject to the concurrence of business affairs, of the voluntary early retirement program for faculty and librarians (*Bulletin*, April 22)

• recommended that the planning and resource implications for the new doctoral field of information science be approved, subject to the approval of academic affairs for the addition of the new area to the doctoral program of the Faculty of Library & Information Science

• concurred with the recommendation of academic affairs for the extension of the diploma program in dental public health to two years. The faculty will absorb any minor increases in expense from its existing resources

• the president said that debate at Governing Council concerning the University's response to the Bovey Commission report had been deferred at the request of campus groups who wished their responses to be considered. The submissions were now in the Governing Council Secretariat and he invited members to review them

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## Recent academic appointments

*The following academic appointments were confirmed at the April 11 meeting of the Academic Affairs Committee.*

### New College

Professor J. Edward Chamberlin, principal, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1990

### Scarborough College

Professor M. Eleanor G. Irwin, associate dean, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988

### Faculty of Social Work

Professor Donald F. Bellamy, associate dean, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988

### Faculty of Management Studies

Professors John A. Sawyer, acting dean, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986; Hugh J. Arnold, associate dean: executive programs, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1988; Paul J. Halpern, associate dean: graduate programs, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1990; and O.

Warren Main, acting associate dean, from July 1, 1985 to Aug. 31, 1985 (extension of appointment)

### Faculty of Dentistry

Professors Barry J. Sessle, associate dean: research, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1990; and Charles O.

Munroe, associate dean: undergraduate affairs, from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1990

### Department of Rehabilitation Medicine

Professor Morris Milner, professor with tenure from May 1, 1985 and chairman from May 1, 1985 to June 30, 1990

### Department of Civil Engineering

Professors Peter Marti and Jeffrey A. Packer, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1985

### Department of Botany

Professor James B. Anderson, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1985

### Department of Spanish & Portuguese

Professor Anthony Percival, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1985

### Faculty of Management Studies

Professor Waldemar J. Smiliauskas, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1985

### Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics

Professor J. Richard Bond, associate professor with tenure, from July 1, 1985

# Scarborough geographer turns greenhouse into replica of East African farmland

by Janet Dunbrack

**A**s soil erosion eats away at drought-ravaged East Africa, researchers at Scarborough College are searching for ways to stop the erosion and save desperately needed farmland. One of their newest research tools is a plexiglas flume, or channel, full of red earth from the Niagara escarpment. When budget cuts forced the closure of the college's greenhouses in 1983, geography professor Rorke Bryan, chairman of Scarborough's Division of Social Sciences, saw an opportunity for soil erosion research and moved in. The flume, 25 metres long (the length of two city buses), was built in the greenhouse this winter and the first erosion experiment was run in February.

On a sunny April morning, the second experiment is about to start. In a few minutes, water will begin trickling through the earth, funnelling into rapids that will carve canyons and transport soil to the end of the flume. The research team of a dozen people completes the final preparations: smoothing the soil surface with garden tools, and sprinkling water on it to prevent a massive dust cloud from rising when the water disturbs the earth. Bryan climbs under the flume to push more caulking into the cracks between sections — leaks can distort the flow.

The flume is a drainage system in miniature. As water works its way through the three-centimetre-deep soil layer, it forms small rivers with tributary systems, digs out canyons, and creates alluvial plains covered with fine silt. Bryan and his co-workers hope the experiment will provide clues as to why some soil materials move more readily than others, and pinpoint where erosion is likely to start. The flume has a segmented construction so that sections can be tilted: in this four-hour experiment, the top portion is sloped at a five-degree angle, which is steep enough to set up tiny, raging torrents that simulate hillside erosion. The lower portion is level, allowing for deposition of material from the slope and replicating a plain where a "river" can meander.

Bryan and his associates are particularly interested in the problems of soil erosion in East Africa. They would have preferred to use soil from their field research site at Baringo, in the northern Rift Valley of Kenya, but transporting a ton of earth from Africa is not practical. The Ontario earth resembles Kenyan soil closely enough to make it useful.

Soil erosion is both a cause and a symptom of the severe drought that is affecting countries such as Ethiopia and the Sudan. The affected regions, which border the Sahara, are naturally dry, being areas of persistently high atmospheric pressure and low rainfall. They get some seasonal rain, but its usefulness depends on whether it falls in a cool season when it is less likely to evaporate. Long-term weather patterns cause dry years to come in clusters, and a seemingly unrelated phenomenon, such as the sea surface temperature near the Canary Islands, can affect rainfall over Ethiopia. An annual rainfall decline of 40 millimetres would hardly be noticed in Toronto (annual rainfall here averages 800 mm.), but in northern Niger, where rainfall averages 400 millimetres a year, such a change means the difference between survival and catastrophe.

As vegetation dies, the causes of drought reinforce one another. Bare earth reflects more sunlight because it



STEVE BEHAL

Completing the groundwork for a soil erosion experiment using a 25-metre flume at the Scarborough College greenhouse are Zadoc Ongutu, MSc student from Kenya, Professor Rorke Bryan, chairman of Scarborough's social sciences division, and PhD student Tanya

Bowyer-Bower, from England. This research complements Bryan's field work in Kenya and may help in developing effective land conservation practices for drought-stricken regions of Africa.

is "shinier" than plant cover. Since the ground absorbs less heat from the sun, the air above is not warm enough to rise, cool, and produce rain. The dearth of plant life also means there are fewer spores and organic particles in the air to act as nuclei for raindrops. The ecosystem dries out and the drought intensifies. If the earth's climate is gradually warming and drying, as many climatologists think, the African droughts and attendant famine which are grabbing world headlines will be occurring for a very long time.

12.45 p.m.: The first wave of water rolls down the slope from the holding tank into the dry earth at the top of the flume. Almost immediately, a rill occurs: a deep gully carved by flowing water. Rapids churn down the slope, carrying away clumps of soil in a murky red stream. What is happening here is, in miniature, and in compressed time, the process of rill formation which has scarred East Africa and destroyed much formerly rich farmland.

The water separates into streams across the width of the flume. Two undergraduate students positioned beside the top of the flume record the water depth at their station, and every five minutes inject deep blue dye into a stream and time its flow with a stopwatch. They also describe flow behaviour in their log. Teams of two will make these measurements at each of six stations along the flume for four hours. Later analysis of these data will yield an understanding of how bare soil is eroded by water. This information is a necessary starting point in determining how to curb erosion by adding variables such as vegetation and new tillage methods.

Helen Hambly, a first-year student in Scarborough's cooperative program in international development who spent last year in Peru, works with Benedict Ssenyonjo, also a first-year student in the program and a former instructor in farming methods at a college in Uganda. (See story on page 8.) Farther down the flume, Zadoc Ongutu, a master's student from Kenya, calls

out water-depth measurements to Tanya Bowyer-Bower, a PhD student from England.

Erosion will stop by itself if land is left alone, says Bryan. A generation ago, the nomads of Africa would move from region to region, giving land grazed by their herds time to recover. Since the emergence of independent countries and more closely guarded national borders, nomads cannot move as freely; desertification of over-grazed and trampled land is the result. The 1950s and 1960s were good years in terms of climate, being one of the wettest periods on record. Previously nomadic people settled down and others moved into the gaps they left. When drought recurred in the late 1960s, the nomads had nowhere to move.

A post-war population boom, caused by a reduction in infant mortality, put pressure on agricultural land which used to lie fallow between plantings for up to 70 years, and still should. Crop yields are worsening and erosion is spreading. Trees, which used to offer a certain protection against erosion, are being cut for firewood.

"Because of the worsening droughts, some of these semi-arid countries won't be habitable," Bryan worries. "The world will have to find a home for 650 million people — relocation to countries such as Canada would cause tremendous social problems for these displaced people."

Tillage methods transplanted from North America to Africa have played their part in causing erosion. The popular North American disc plow breaks up soil clumps, which then dry out and are susceptible to wind and water erosion. The Niagara soil in the flume is full of small clumps which will be studied during the experiment.

1.45 p.m.: The water has reached the level portion of the flume and the last station. Bryan discusses the flow, now slowed to a tranquil pace, with visiting colleague Professor Thomas Dunne, chairman of the geology department at the University of Washington in Seattle and collaborator in the Kenyan soil

conservation work. Dye injected at this station does not rush along as it did on the slope, but takes over a minute to creep the distance of a metre. Bryan looks keenly at small soil clumps bumping along underwater.

As experiments show how soil behaves, effective erosion-prevention methods can be developed. Soil conservationists are now recommending the use of plows that promote the formation of clumps, such as the chisel plow developed in Saskatchewan, or the traditional board plow pulled by oxen.

Bryan is in close touch with chemistry professor James Guillet, who is interested in developing soil conditioners, organic compounds which facilitate clump formation and help soil retain water. Large chemical companies such as Dow and Dupont have provided samples of the conditioners, which are high molecular-weight petrochemical by-products. The conditioners will be tested on small samples of Kenyan soil in the Scarborough laboratories for durability, effect on nutrient availability, toxicity, and interaction with tillage methods. Conditioners may be practical as stopgaps against erosion, says Bryan, but they are no more than a holding operation to buy time until long-term measures can be put into practice.

The erosion experiments will also provide a sound basis for such land management decisions as where to let cattle graze with minimum risk of erosion, and what rotation pattern to follow in moving the herd from pasture to pasture.

Since much good farmland in East Africa is situated on slopes, Bryan's group is investigating ways of protecting slopes from erosion by terracing or planting grass strips to anchor soil or prevent displaced soil from being carried to the bottom.

Research is showing that not all vegetation protects equally well against erosion. North American corn is becoming increasingly popular in Africa because it is easy to grow and nutritious. It offers poor protection

Continued on Page 8

# Africans studying soil conservation eager to turn theory into practice

Fissiha Tefera, an Ethiopian doctoral student who came to Toronto in late March, is one of three African students doing soil conservation research with Professor Rorke Bryan. Three other Africans are expected to arrive at Scarborough College soon. The *Bulletin* spoke to Tefera, MSc student Zadoc Ongut from Kenya, and undergraduate Benedict Ssenyonjo from Uganda. All have training in agricultural science and believe that effective land management is crucial to the survival of the semi-arid lands of Africa.

Tefera, 34, had fled Ethiopia in 1980 and finished a master's degree in agricultural engineering at the University of Nairobi when he met Bryan in Kenya last year. "I was impressed by the soil erodibility part of Professor Bryan's research proposal for work in Baringo [Kenya]," he says. "I could have done a PhD in Nairobi, but wanted to come to North America because the library and laboratory facilities are so much better. During my master's research, I found it was often faster to write to my brother, who lives in the States, and get him to send me photocopies of journal papers, rather than trying to get them through the library at the University."

After being refused a student visa to study at the University of Minnesota (on the grounds that, since he had no relatives in Kenya, he would probably want to stay in the US after completion of his PhD, and he didn't have enough money), he applied to Canada for refugee status. Tefera, his wife and young son are now landed immigrants. Procedural problems persist: he is negotiating a doctoral program with the School of Graduate Studies which requires him to do qualifying courses, and is scrambling for money to live on until he can qualify for a graduate fellowship. Meanwhile, he works in Bryan's lab as an assistant and is planning research on the use of narrow grass strips to control erosion caused by runoff.

Tefera's interest in soil erosion research stems from first-hand experience of drought and famine in Ethiopia. Although his story is full of hardship, he is one of the fortunate

ones who are bright enough to have an education, and resourceful and lucky enough to be alive. One of several children of what he describes as "lower middle-class" parents, Tefera competed for a place in Ethiopia's free university. Of 12,000 who wrote the entrance exam, 2,000 were admitted. He left his village in the highlands to go to agricultural college near Addis Ababa. Agriculture seemed a natural choice because it is the life's blood of the country's economy, and Tefera had a love of farming. As a child, he kept a garden, belonged to the 4-H Club and enjoyed long holidays on his relatives' farms.

When he graduated in 1973, Ethiopia was experiencing severe drought in the highlands. His first job was with a government resettlement commission set up to help people fleeing from famine into the more fertile lowlands. Here he ran afoul of an official who was pocketing the subsidy given to farmers for the purchase of new oxen. The man would recommend that friends and relatives be paid the \$175 fee for each animal and later collect most of that fee from them. When Tefera informed his own commission about the graft, he was forced from his job.

In the midst of the revolution that overthrew the monarchy of Haile Selassi in 1974, he was able to get work as a teacher. "Because of the fighting, the school would be open for two or three months, then closed for the same period, open for a month, closed for three," he says. After two years of disrupted teaching, he went to work in southern Sidamo province near the Kenyan border as a district supervisor for the ministry of agriculture. His job was to supply improved seed, do variety trials of plants, and provide farm implement services.

"One of the problems was that all our tractors had been sent from North America. After the Marxist revolution, of course, no spare parts were available. Another problem was that under the new land reform policy, the government seized all farm machinery and tractors were driven by government employees.

"Then in late 1979, the government passed a bill requiring farmers to sell

their produce only to the government — a cooperative system based on the Soviet commune model. Hoarding resulted, which led to food shortages, and the government started arresting peasant leaders. Things got bloody. The government would shoot people, and ask their relatives to pay up to \$150 for the bodies. I was asked to denounce those who were shot, even if they had been my friends.

"A riot broke out and I was detained in a mass arrest and charged with inciting the farmers to withhold food. After five weeks in prison, we were rounded up one night into two trucks. It seemed obvious they were taking us somewhere to kill us, so a number of us jumped out and made a run for it. I got shot in the right leg, but luckily the bullet passed through my calf without hitting the bone. I walked as far into the bush as I could until I fainted from loss of blood.

"The next morning, a farmer found me in his field. Luckily he was sympathetic. He brought me food and water and that night took me to his house. For five months he nursed me back to health. I decided to leave, for fear of discovery, and flee across the border to Kenya. The only escape route was through a remote tribal region — I didn't speak the language, so in disguise, I went to the village of a teacher friend who was from the area. He found me a guide who took me across the border."

Once in Kenya, Tefera worked his way to Nairobi, with no identification or money, reported to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, found an expatriate community of old friends, and enrolled in graduate school. Others were not so fortunate. A younger brother, who became involved in student politics at university in Ethiopia, was arrested and killed by the government. His parents, who still live in their home village, have been harassed by the police. "They were arrested for a while, and my mother was beaten," he says quietly. A sister was captured by rebels in Eritrea and managed to escape to Yemen. From there she went to the United States and joined another of Tefera's brothers who had also fled.

When he finishes his doctorate, Tefera hopes to work for an international development agency or teach in an African university. In spite of the problems of implementing sound land management policies in many African countries, "I have to do something," he says. "The problems are very severe in Ethiopia, but I have little hope of returning there now. There are no skilled people and there is so much to do. The farmers in Ethiopia don't understand that soil erosion needs long-term solutions; they can't think that far ahead. The causes of famine, as seen by a local farmer, are the wrath of God, war, or the government. They feel no personal responsibility for causing soil erosion by cutting forests or having too many cattle. As a young man, I saw a beautiful forested mountain across the valley from my home turn to rock and gullies within six years as the trees were cut. As for cattle, they are a sign of wealth and prestige, and no one will voluntarily reduce the size of their herd."

Unlike some who say that developed nations have no place in the third world, Tefera sees an important role for countries like Canada in coordination of basic research in local conditions. "Most African universities can't

come up with the resources needed to do adequate research," he says. "We need money and research assistance." Within a year or two, Tefera hopes to be conducting his research at Bryan's field station in Kenya. Meanwhile, he is pleased that the research he initiated for his master's thesis is being continued by others at the University of Nairobi, and that a book he wrote about soil and water conservation in Kenya is proving to be a useful research tool.

\* \* \*

Benedict Ssenyonjo, 37, is a landed immigrant who came to Canada a year ago from Kenya, where he had fled from Uganda in 1983. He will not elaborate on his reasons for leaving his country, except to say, "You can't imagine how terrible it was." Ssenyonjo was principal of the Mityana Farmers' Training Centre in Uganda, where his specialty was farm management. He has studied farm management in Uganda, Israel and Sierra Leone. Ssenyonjo has just finished the first year of the undergraduate cooperative program in international development and he hopes eventually to work in agricultural policy "wherever I can get a job."

\* \* \*

For Zadoc Ongut, 28, being at Scarborough College means studying exactly what he wants — biogeography. A native Kenyan, Ongut arrived last September as a visa student to do a master's thesis under Bryan about the potential of varieties of grass to withstand environmental stress and disturbance. His goal is to identify grass species that will provide erosion protection under conditions of poor nutrients, low moisture, high temperature, and trampling by humans and animals. "When I go back to Kenya, I want to work in a rural area on practical methods of soil conservation — either for a government department, or as a teacher who can interest children in learning these techniques so they can become better farmers," he says.

Ongut's interest in soil conservation stems from his childhood on a farm. "I had my own small plot for growing bananas. From the beginning, I was in conflict with my parents over their farming methods. They would burn the residue on the fields, while I discovered that when I used it as compost, my yield was better."

While completing his bachelor's degree, Ongut took a biogeography course which included field work. He was impressed by the results of successful soil conservation projects and learned from the failures. A hydrology course strengthened his interest in soil erosion research.

On graduation, he took a teaching job at a school in a rural area. Here he started a geography club which planted trees from many countries and worked to save some threatened species. When he decided to return to university for a master's degree in biogeography, he was frustrated by the Kenyan government's economic development policy, which designates what students will study. He was told he would have to do his degree in the statistics of geography. When he persisted with his desire to study biogeography, an adviser at the university gave him a list of universities abroad, and he applied to the U of T. On his return to Kenya, he hopes to develop an association with Bryan's field program there.

## Soil erosion

Continued from Page 7

against erosion, however, since it grows from a straight stalk and produces no ground cover. Ditches can develop between plants which allow soil to be drained or blown away.

Bryan is quick to point out that despite the foundation of solid research that he and other soil conservationists can provide, implementation of erosion-prevention measures depends very much on social and political conditions. He cites a land management program in Kenya in which cattle were forcibly moved from an area in order to restore vegetation. Planned reforestation then fell victim to local anger at the program: trees planted by government workers during the day were cut down at night. Bryan sees his role as providing a good research base for informed decisions on the part of those who must also deal with complex political and social situations. He hopes that graduates of the co-operative program, who take mandatory economics and political science courses, will be equipped to deal with a less than ideal world.

2.25 p.m.: Water reaches the end of the flume and falls into a collecting tank in a brownish-red ribbon. Bryan collects a water sample in a cylinder while Bowyer-Bower times the flow rate. The experiment will run for another two hours until all water has drained from the flume. The flume will dry for about 10 days, then cores will be taken along its length. Thin sections will later be made from the cores for microscopic examination to determine the gradation of soil types down the slope. Coarse particles tend to stay at the top, while fine particles collect in a silty layer at the bottom of the slope. This phenomenon is known to farmers who often observe that drainage is good at the top of a slope, while water is not absorbed as well at the bottom.

Once the cores are taken, the soil will be dried, sieved again, and reused for another flume experiment later this month. The group plans to employ time-lapse photography to document changes in flow patterns and land shapes.

# GRAUT meeting draws all candidates but small audience at Con Hall

Provincial Treasurer Larry Grossman does not think that universities are underfunded, given the revenues and obligations of the government.

"There are stresses at this university," he acknowledged at an all-candidates meeting for the riding of St. Andrew-St. Patrick, at Convocation Hall a week before the election. "There are stresses at every university." But the participation rate at Ontario universities, he said, is among the highest in the world, and the number of universities in the province has more than doubled in recent years.

An audience of fewer than 100 people turned out April 25 to hear the five candidates — Grossman, Meg Griffiths (NDP), Jim DaCosta (Liberal), Cathy Laurier (Communist)

and Judy Hannon (Green Party) — confront each other at one of the few all-candidates meetings involving cabinet ministers in the campaign. Grossman's decision to participate was not made until the evening before the meeting.

The event was arranged by the Government Relations Alliance at the University of Toronto (GRAUT). The moderator was UC principal Peter Richardson, and on the panel were Lois Reimer, executive assistant to the president and status of women officer, Michael Finlayson, incoming president of the University of Toronto Faculty Association, Ben Chan, external commissioner of the Students' Administrative Council, and Tony Clement, a law student and former member of

Governing Council who will be on Council again next year.

"It's convenient to talk about under-funding," Grossman said after hearing Griffiths criticize the Tories for their chronic financial neglect of the province's post-secondary institutions. She pledged that the New Democrats would at least match the highest funding by a provincial government and would freeze tuition fees. Grossman pointed out that funding increases to Ontario universities since 1982-83 have been higher than inflation at a time when salary increases in the private sector did not match inflation.

He suggested that as tax revenues grew as a result of the economic growth encouraged in the province by the Conservatives, the government would be able to put more money into health, social services and education.

The Conservatives would not raise tuition fees dramatically or abruptly, Grossman suggested, but in fairness they should be raised. "The reality is that those fortunate enough to attend post-secondary institutions are likely to have incomes higher than the rest of the population. If fees weren't raised, the balance of the population would have to bear an increasing share of the burden, and that would be improper."

He defended the extension of separate school funding beyond grade 10 as "legitimate and hard to fend off", given the demographic makeup of the population and the strength of the Catholic school system.

At one point in the meeting, when Laurier, in answer to a question from the floor, declared that Communist Party policy was determined at the grass roots level, someone in the audience guffawed. Addressing Grossman's assistant campaign manager, she said: "Alister Campbell, you're a fine one to talk. It's your party that digs up dead people and winos to vote at conventions."

"It's always a delight to have an opportunity to receive advice from a member of the Communist Party on democracy," said Grossman. "I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

## Universities could be election winners: OCUFA

The Ontario university system stands to gain as a result of the public expression of dissatisfaction with the Conservative government in last week's election, says Bill Jones, president of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations.

For one thing, says Jones, the public has sent a clear message to the Conservatives that it will not be satisfied with vague policies. Further, the fact that Keith Norton, minister of education, colleges and universities, was defeated after an all-candidates meeting in Kingston that focused on post-secondary education, suggests his constituents' disaffection with his government's policies on education.

OCUFA spent close to \$30,000 on a

## ARF urges u's to restrict student drinking

The Addiction Research Foundation (ARF) has begun a campaign to reduce the use of alcohol by university students, especially those in first year.

After a pilot project at the University of Western Ontario this year, the ARF has decided to expand its efforts to assist universities to discourage students from alcohol abuse by distributing information, monitoring under-age drinking, making low-alcohol beer more available and less expensive than other types and establishing a "shot" as one ounce only.

Eric McKee, assistant vice-president (student affairs) at U of T, said it has not been decided whether or how the University would be involved in the program. "To launch a program like this on this campus would be a massive undertaking. There are 10,000 first-year students here." If it were to be adopted, it would be in consultation with the student constituencies concerned, he said.

The University supplies, sells and prices the beer sold at most pubs on campus. All but those at Massey College, Hart House, the Faculty Club and St. Michael's College operate under the U of T canteen licence.

campaign to make education an election issue, appealing to the general public in newspaper and radio advertising, handing out information kits to candidates on the problems of universities, holding all-candidates meetings and polling the party leaders on university issues. Jones is gratified by the results.

"We look to the Liberals and the New Democrats now to back up by action the kinds of things they said in the poll," said Jones. "We got campaign promises from them to put more money into universities, to encourage access and to develop pure research."

Jones said he found Premier Frank Miller's vague responses to the OCUFA poll's questions alarming. He had hoped to press Miller into a statement on the recommendations of the Bovey Commission.

The recent campaign was an extension of a \$200,000 campaign mounted by OCUFA last year to alert the public and the Bovey Commission to the need for continued and even increased accessibility to the university system.

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# Canada's passionate peacemaker

by Judith Knelman

George Ignatieff's life did not have an auspicious start. Born to an aristocratic Russian family, he had to drop the silver spoon from his mouth at the age of three and run as the revolutionaries took over the country in 1917. In his memoirs, *The Making of a Peacemaker*, (launched today by University of Toronto Press) he says his first childhood recollection is of being told to lie down on the nursery floor out of the line of fire of demonstrators.

No sooner did the Ignatieffs arrive in England than they purchased a farm of 188 acres in Sussex, though they knew nothing about farming. Relatives and relatives' relatives, including a general, a judge, a colonel and several invalids, pitched in, making matters worse. The saving grace in all this was his mother's sense of humour, says Ignatieff. "She made it all seem funny. The adjustments must have been terrible for her, but she made our situation tolerable and memorable."

Nonetheless, George — no longer Georgi Pavlovich — did not enjoy the life of an English schoolboy on the outside looking in. Things improved when he came to Canada in 1928 at the age of 15, but it wasn't until he arrived at the University of Toronto in 1932 to study political economy at Trinity College that he felt really comfortable. He subsequently built himself a distinguished career in the Canadian diplomatic service, where he was decidedly on the inside looking out.

Ignatieff was posted to London when Canada was Britain's strongest ally and main source of supply for trained manpower in World War II. Then he became involved in planning for peace, and set up Canada's first mission to the United Nations. Later he took part in the negotiation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He was well enough known that the Russians tried to get him to defect when he accompanied the Pearsons on an official visit in 1955.

"I regard myself as extraordinarily lucky," he says. "There have been close shaves with misfortune and death throughout my life, but at each turning point it has worked out the other way. You simply can't be sure things aren't worthwhile. You have to have faith in what you're doing as being of some use and leave the rest to fate."

Fate sent him for advice to Burgen Bickersteth, the warden of Hart House, in 1935. If he hadn't won a Rhodes scholarship, which Bickersteth urged him to apply for, he wouldn't have gone to Oxford, where he met Mike Pearson, who urged him to write the Canadian foreign service exam. And he wouldn't have subsequently become deputy high commissioner in London, ambassador to Yugoslavia, permanent representative to NATO and ambassador to the UN.

Nor, probably, would he have married Alison Grant, niece of Vincent Massey, who was Canadian high commissioner to London during the war. When their engagement was announced, Pearson wrote him a note of congratulation. "But," he added in jest, "I don't know what to say to Alison."

Pearson and Ignatieff had a warm friendship. "He had an almost Rotarian kind of goodwill, but he was



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ignatieff (seated, left) at United Nations Security Council during Middle East crisis, September 1967.

much deeper than that — a very complex character," says Ignatieff.

Louis St. Laurent was another figure admired by the young diplomat. He did not feel comfortable with St. Laurent's successor as prime minister, John Diefenbaker, who was highly suspicious of many of the civil servants his government had inherited, though Diefenbaker, Ignatieff says, seemed to like him.

Diefenbaker's attitude did a lot of harm to the diplomatic service, says Ignatieff, and Trudeau made it worse. "He had his own concept of what the priorities were to be in foreign policy. He felt that Canada shouldn't be occupied with being the helpful fixer. I'm an internationalist, and I don't think we can sort of say we'll take time off and deal with our own internal problems." So it was that in 1968 Ignatieff found himself on the disarmament commission in Geneva in the uncomfortable position of representing a government that did not rank disarmament as a particularly high priority.

Fate rescued him once again. In 1972, Trinity College, which up to then had never had a provost who was not a clergyman and an academic, offered him the position. The appointment proved to be a stroke of genius: Ignatieff's diplomatic skills were invaluable when it came to negotiating the Memorandum of Understanding between the University and the federated colleges, and his hands-on knowledge of the world of international relations helped him design a highly successful college-sponsored program in that field. The Ignatieffs moved into the college and established a tradition of frequent entertaining.

The job ended in 1978, and he retired, with eight honorary degrees, the Centenary Medal, the Queen's Jubilee Medal and an appointment to the Order of Canada, to France for a few months to begin his memoirs. In 1980 he became Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and since then he has devoted himself to the functions of that office, and the preparation of his

book (with the assistance of writer Sonja Sinclair).

Having lived through the Russian revolution and the London blitz, Ignatieff is a passionate "peacemaker". He feels that though the accuracy and automaticity of the new technology is making arms control more and more difficult, a commitment to peace is more likely now than it has been in recent years.

*The following passages, excerpted and condensed from *The Making of a Peacemaker* by George Ignatieff in cooperation with Sonja Sinclair, appear with the kind permission of the publisher. © University of Toronto Press 1985. They describe the early stages of Ignatieff's career in the foreign service, which began on June 15, 1940, just as the German forces were closing in on Paris.*

This was no time for a fledgling third secretary to undergo formal training in diplomacy. My apprenticeship consisted of observing and trying to absorb some of the expertise of the three remarkable men who were my superiors at Canada House: Vincent Massey, the high commissioner — a strict disciplinarian and stickler for protocol, concerned above all else with quality, beauty, and form; Mike Pearson, the official secretary, whose pragmatic style of diplomacy and ability to inspire confidence in people of all nationalities would eventually earn him the Nobel Prize; and Hume Wrong, counsellor for economic affairs, the brilliant intellectual with a rare capacity for objective analysis. Another member of the professional staff was Charles Ritchie, Vincent Massey's urbane personal secretary.

Life at Canada House was hectic during those months of unremitting air raids. Once it became clear that we couldn't possibly get our work done if we trooped down to the shelter every time there was an alert, we decided to

take turns watching from the roof for the warning flag on the roof of the Air Ministry. When that flag was raised, we knew that enemy bombers had penetrated the air defences of London and that it was time to make a beeline for the basement shelter.

Early in 1941 Mackenzie King, who was secretary of state for external affairs as well as prime minister, decided that the talents of Mike Pearson and Hume Wrong were more urgently needed in Ottawa than in London. Their transfer caused a major reorganization at Canada House and, incidentally, a substantial increase in my workload. Since Charles Ritchie fell heir to Pearson's political duties, I succeeded Ritchie as Massey's personal secretary while continuing to provide assistance to stranded Canadians, handle work related to internees and prisoners of war, code and decode messages, and attend to my air raid and fire-watching duties.

Of all these responsibilities, the one which I found the most demanding by far was the drafting of Massey's correspondence and speeches. In the midst of round-the-clock air raids and disastrous losses at sea, at a time when the survival of Britain was in serious doubt and negotiations were under way for the possible transfer of the government to Canada, Mr. Massey insisted on absolute perfection of style and tone in all his utterances. Letters would be returned to me five or six times for rewrites, to the extent that it seemed to me that he polished his speeches until they glistened like his shoes. Even banalities ended up sounding like words of wisdom. There were times when this relentless pursuit of the right word or nuance almost drove me to distraction. Here we were with bombs falling all around us, and I was working on my umpteenth draft of a letter to lord such-and-such, thanking him for a gift of antlers he had seen fit to bestow on the high commissioner.

Yet, as time went on I learned to appreciate the tough apprenticeship.

## The Making of a Peacemonger

Nobody could have been better qualified than Vincent Massey to introduce me to the formal and ceremonial aspects of diplomacy. From him I learned that protocol is really a language, a set of rules and conventions which enable people of different nationalities, social backgrounds and political persuasions to feel comfortable with each other. He was a perfectionist, a stickler for detail who would spare no effort in planning every aspect of social functions, down to making absolutely sure that people had compatible neighbours at the dinner table. Punctuality with him was almost a fetish. Nobody working for Massey was in danger of developing sloppy habits, no matter how incongruous our activities might seem in the context of an all-out war.

My own relations with Massey were consistently cordial. He was a demanding and occasionally exasperating boss, but I admired the work he was doing and the way he and his wife represented Canada among their many British friends. Like other members of the Canada House staff, I was treated by the Masseys as a member of the family and invited occasionally to dinner "just for ourselves", or "JO" as we called it. These informal gatherings provided me with an opportunity to observe a different side of Vincent Massey's personality: his quick intellect, his sense of fun, his acting talent, his palpably affectionate relationship with his wife. As far as I was concerned, a particularly enjoyable aspect of these JO evenings was the opportunity to renew my acquaintance with Mrs. Massey's favourite niece, Alison Grant, whom I had met years earlier when her father was principal of Upper Canada College and my brother Nick was an English teacher on his staff. Like myself, Alison happened to be in England when war broke out, and she too volunteered for service in British intelligence. She was assigned to MI-5 at the War Office, and we saw little of each other before I came to work at Canada House, but during the months that followed, I became increasingly convinced that she was the girl I wanted to marry.

The one aspect of Massey's personality which I could never come to terms with was his snobbishness and his extraordinary admiration of the British upper classes. Having attended

an English public school and reacted against its intolerance, its élitism, its basic assumption that the British were born to be empire builders, I could neither understand nor condone Massey's belief that Britain's aristocracy personified the most admirable features of western civilization. I remember accompanying him to Newcastle-on-Tyne for the launching of one of the Tribal class destroyers. Massey was invited to lunch by Sir Eustace Percy, the vice-chancellor of the university, and when I was introduced to Sir Eustace he asked whether I was related to Count Paul Ignatief. I said "Yes, he is my father," upon which Sir Eustace said he had been minister of education in Lloyd George's cabinet when Father came to England, that he was a great admirer of the educational reforms Father introduced in Russia, and that I simply had to stay for lunch.

I could see this did not suit Mr. Massey at all, but there wasn't much either of us could do about it. During lunch Massey started holding forth on his favourite subject — the virtues of the British and how they were the only people in the world who knew how to rule others justly and effectively. Sir Eustace looked at him quizzically. "And in what respect, Vincent," he said, "do you consider that ideology different from the one we are fighting?"

\*

An event that occupied much of our attention at Canada House in 1941 was Mackenzie King's visit to Britain. During his entire stay in Britain, the prime minister paid only one brief visit to Canada House, and it was obvious even to a junior secretary that he didn't want to see any more of Vincent Massey than was absolutely necessary. Though the two of them had been friends and Massey still called him Rex — a privilege accorded to very few individuals — King had apparently reached the conclusion, as he confided to his diary, that Massey was too anglicized, too preoccupied with cultivating high society to be a fitting representative of his country.

No doubt his suspicions would have been reinforced had he been a witness, a few months later, to the meticulous planning that went into the planning of the Westminster Abbey service commemorating the seventy-fifth



Wedding of George and Alison Ignatief in Montreal, Nov. 17, 1945.

anniversary of Confederation. The king and queen had been invited, the Archbishop of Canterbury was to preach the sermon, the colours of the three services were to be carried in procession to be blessed at the altar. The guest list caused Mr. Massey as many sleepless nights as the bombing of London. Should he invite R.B. Bennett, who was living in retirement in England? After much soul-searching he decided that he could not welcome as his guest a man who had replaced him with a high commissioner of his own choosing when he became prime minister in the 1930s.

What with these agonizing decisions, the organizers didn't notice until the last moment that they had failed to invite Winston Churchill, and I was sent to 10 Downing Street to see what could be done to repair the damage. Knowing that the British prime minister was too busy running the war to spare time for high commissioners, let alone their underlings, I decided to try my luck with Mrs. Churchill. I explained to her that we had intentionally not sent an invitation to her husband because we knew how difficult it was for someone carrying his heavy burden to commit himself ahead of time to attendance at this type of function. Nevertheless, we very much hoped he might come. Mrs. Churchill said she understood perfectly and that, as a matter of fact, her husband would

have to be in the House of Commons at that particular time. "But if you'll take me," she added with a smile, "I would be glad to come." My colleagues at Canada House were decidedly impressed when they saw me walk up the main aisle of the abbey with Mrs. Churchill on my arm.

\*

Living through the blitz reinforced in me the horror of war that I first felt as a child in Russia. I remember being on duty at Canada House one Sunday morning after the *Luftwaffe* had concentrated its attacks on Whitehall.

Pearson was still official secretary, and together we watched the charred remains of civil service files fluttering in the wind as the fires were burning out of control all around us. Pearson said something to the effect that civilization could not stand much more of this kind of destruction and that we would have to try to stop it. I knew what he meant: it wasn't a case of giving in to the Germans, but rather working for peace in the future. This was about the only time I heard Pearson express personal feelings; he was not a communicative man. But he was dedicated to peace, as I was and still am. In spite of innumerable disillusionments, I remain convinced that that is the direction in which we have to go, because the alternatives are so appalling.



Alice Massey (standing at left) and Alison Grant, later Mrs. George Ignatief (seated at right) at Canada House organizing a convention of Canadians in 1940.

# Events

## Lectures

The Text of the Latin Bible in the Early Irish Church. *Monday, May 6* Rev. Martin McNamara, Dublin. Common Room, Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 4 p.m.

Faith in Community. *Wednesday, May 8* Pauline Webb, British Broadcasting Corporation; last in Wiegand lecture series Four Women Lecture on Challenges to Faith. Room 3, Northrop Frye hall, Victoria College. 8 p.m. (Arts & Science)

## Events deadlines

Please note that information for Events listings must be received in writing at the *Bulletin* offices, 45 Willcocks St., by the following times:

Events taking place May 21 to June 10: *Monday, May 6* at 5 p.m.

Events taking place June 10 to June 24: *Monday, May 27* at 5 p.m.

## Colloquia

Addressing the Olefin Geometry in Leukotrienes and Other Lipoxygenase Products.

*Friday, May 10* Joshua Rokach, Merck Frosst Canada Inc. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3.30 p.m.

Observations of Chaos.

*Friday, May 17* Prof. Harry Swinney, University of Texas, Austin. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3.30 p.m. (Chemistry and Physics)

## Seminars

Mechanism and Genetic Control of Mercury Resistance in Bacteria.

*Monday, May 6* Prof. Simon Silver, Washington University, St. Louis. Room 7, Botany Building. 12.10 p.m.

Harold Innis on Oral and Literate Cultures.

*Monday, May 6* Prof. Vincent di Norcia, Laurentian University, Sudbury; Problems in Literacy seminar. Coach House, 39A Queen's Park Cresc. E. 7.30 p.m. (McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology)

The Genetic Organization of the Chloroplast Chromosome of Broad Bean.

*Tuesday, May 7* Prof. Neil Straus, Department of Botany. 3163 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. (Microbiology)

Pathogenesis of Urinary Tract Infections.

*Thursday, May 9* Dr. Catharina Svanborg Eden, University of Göteborg. 3163 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. (Microbiology)

Perspectives on Glucose Uptake in Man: Hepatic or Peripheral?

*Thursday, May 9* Dr. Jerry Radziuk, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Basement level, McMaster Building, Hospital for Sick Children, 180 Elizabeth St. 5 p.m. (Banting & Best Diabetes Centre)

Counterfactual Implication.

*Friday, May 10* Prof. Matt Ginsberg, Stanford University; artificial intelligence seminar. 1101 Sandford Fleming Building. 11 a.m. (Computer Science)

Potato Virus Degeneration and Possibilities for Seed Potato Producing in the Atlantic Coastal Zone of New Brunswick.

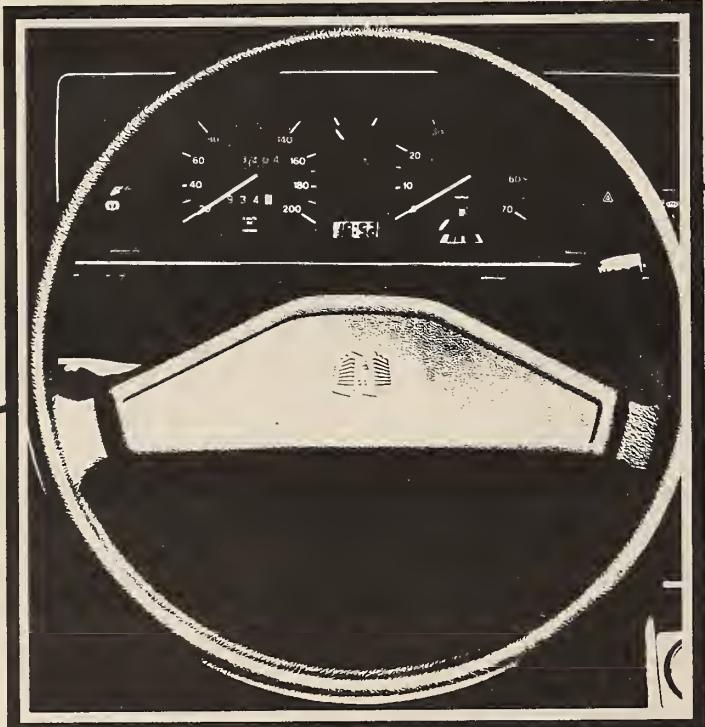
*Friday, May 10* Prof. Albert Alexander, University of Moncton. Room 7, Botany Building. 3.30 p.m.

Microtubule Properties: Possible Applications for Biomolecular Electronic Devices.

*Thursday, May 16* Prof. Djuro Koruga, University of Belgrade. 412 Rosebrugh Building. 1 p.m. (Biomedical Engineering)

Structural Studies of Integrated Hepatitis B Virus DNA.

*Thursday, May 16* Dr. Morris Sherman, Division of Gastroenterology, Toronto General Hospital. 3163 Medical Sciences Building. 4 p.m. (Microbiology)



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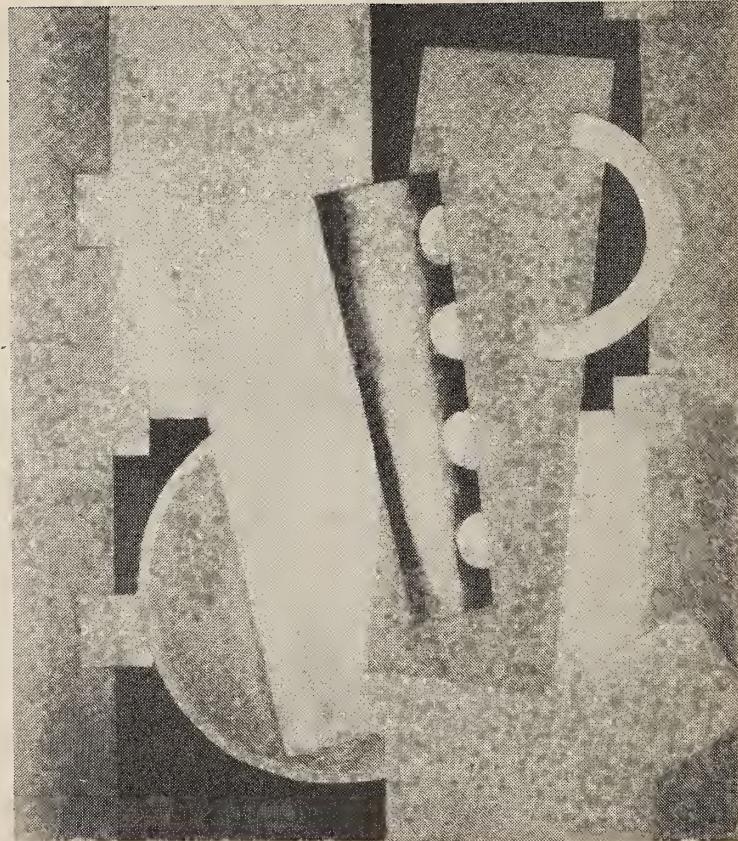
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Composition #1, by Catherine Pentland, from exhibition Pentland/Sandford/Bull at Erindale College Art Gallery until May 11. See exhibitions for details.

## Governing Council & Committees

Academic Affairs Committee.

*Tuesday, May 9* Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Committee on Campus & Community Affairs.

*Tuesday, May 14* Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Admissions, Curriculum & Standards Subcommittee.

*Wednesday, May 15* Board Room, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Planning & Resources Committee.

*Monday, May 13* Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Business Affairs Committee.

*Wednesday, May 15* Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

Governing Council.

*Thursday, May 16* Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4.30 p.m.

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# Events

## Meetings & Conferences

American Association of Anatomists

and  
Canadian Association of Anatomists.

Sunday, May 5 to Thursday, May 9 Joint meeting; presentation of approximately 600 papers; poster sessions; symposia; colloquia and workshops. Sheraton Centre.

Information: Dr. K.L. Moore, Department of Anatomy, 978-2619.

**Letteratura italiana e arti figurative.**

Monday, May 6 to Friday, May 10

Twelfth triennial conference of Associazione Internazionale per gli Studi di Lingua e Letteratura Italiana. Keynote speakers:

Profs. Ignazio Baldelli, University of Rome; Szymon Baranski, University of Reading; Christian Bee, the Sorbonne; Vittore Branca, University of Padua; S. Bernard Chandler, Department of Italian Studies; Gianfranco Folena, University of Padua; Northrop Frye, Department of English; Robert Hollander, Princeton University; Amilcare Iannucci, Department of Italian Studies; Tibor Klaniczay, National Academy of Budapest; Raymond Klibanski, McGill University; Allen Mandelbaum, City University of New York; Grytzko Mascioni, Radiotelevisione della Svizzera Italiana; Carlo Ossola, University of Padua; Giorgio Petrocchi, University of Rome; Ezio Raimondi, University of Bologna; Lea Ritter Santini, University of Munster; Pamela Stewart, McGill University. Sessions in auditorium, rooms 2173 and 4279, Medical Sciences Building; and rooms 3201 and 3202, Sandford Fleming Building.

Information: Prof. A. Franceschetti, Division of Humanities, Scarborough College, 284-3307.

(Italian Studies; Scarborough College; Ontario Ministries of Citizenship & Culture and Intergovernmental Affairs; Ministère de l'Education, Québec; SSHRC; McGill University; McMaster University; University of Alberta; Barnard College, Columbia University; University of Calgary; Fordham University; University of Windsor; York University; Canadian Federation for the Humanities; Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Toronto)

**The Middle East in Global Strategy.**

Wednesday, May 8 and Thursday, May 9 Canadian Professors for Peace in the Middle East and Canadian Academic Foundation for Peace in the Middle East annual conference. Topics: The Emergence of Syria; Strategy and Politics in the Middle East; Alliance Reliability in the Middle East; Political Stability, External Loyalties, Qualitative vs. Quantitative Evaluations; Extended Deterrence and the Middle East; The Maritime Dimension; Israel and the West: Strategic Asset or Liability; The Middle East in the Strategic Doctrines of the Superpowers; NATO and the Middle East; The Warsaw Pact and the Middle East; The Impact of Arms Sales in the Middle East: Deterrence, Absorption, Stability; The Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf; US Strategic Concerns; The Geo-Political Impact of the Islamic Revolution in Iran on the Persian Gulf Region. Trinity College.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Thursday, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Information: Eva Dessen, 789-3495.

**Immigration and Ethnicity in Ontario.**

Wednesday, May 8 to Friday, May 10

An exploration in women's history. Sessions: Women and Migration; Women and Ethnic Associations; Women and Strategies of the Work Place; Women and Work; Women and Ethnic Persistence; Ethnic Women and Education; and workshop on Women and Ethnicity. Senate Chamber, Alumni Hall, St. Michael's College, 121 St. Joseph's St. Sessions Wednesday from 7 p.m., Thursday and Friday from 9:30 a.m. Registration Charbonnel Lounge, 81 St. Mary St., Wednesday 5:30 p.m. Registration fee \$25, students and senior citizens \$15.

Information: Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 979-2973. (Ethnic & Immigration Studies and Multicultural History Society of Ontario)

**Joint Ethnology Meetings.**

Thursday, May 9 to Sunday, May 12

Annual meetings of Canadian Ethnology Society, American Ethnological Society, Canadian Association for Medical Anthropology and Society for Applied Anthropology in Canada; more than 350 papers will be presented; special lectures by Prof. Arthur Kleinman, Harvard University and Prof. Philip Gulliver, York University. University College. Registration fee \$30, students and unemployed \$20.

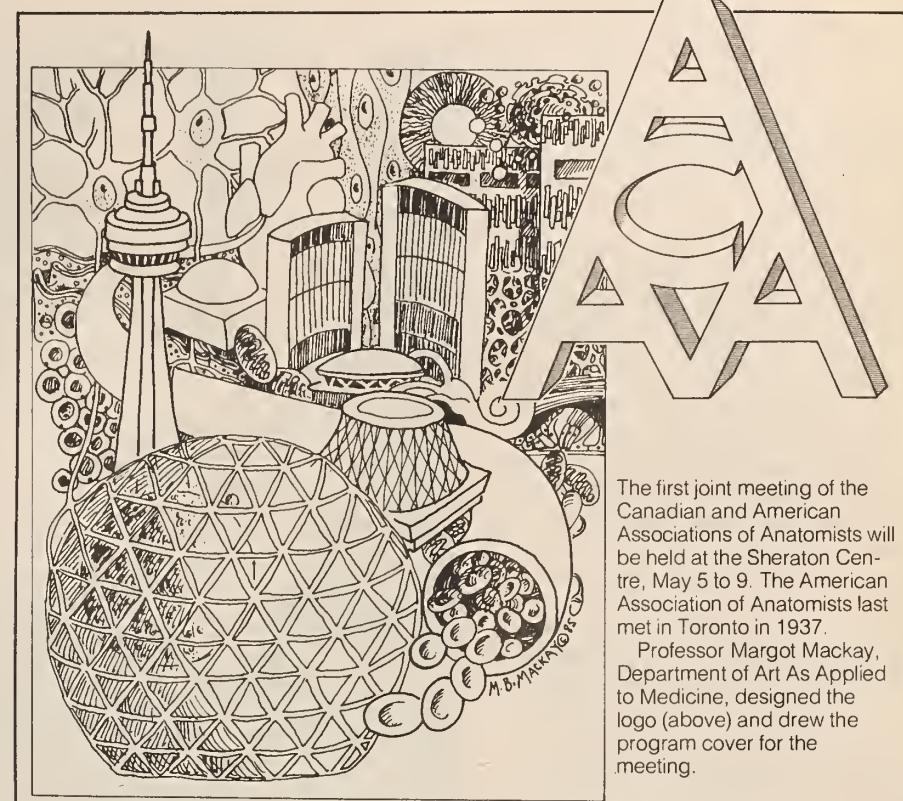
Information: Prof. Michael Lambek, Department of Anthropology, 978-6100.

**Society for Philosophy and Psychology.**

Wednesday, May 15 to Saturday, May 18

Annual meeting; symposia: Category Formation, Unconscious Processing, Memory and Consciousness, New Directions in Evolutionary Theory, Paradoxical Neurological Syndromes; Psychology, Pictures and Drawing, The Empirical Status of Psychoanalytic Theory, The Scientific Status of Parapsychological Research, The Reality of the "G" Factor in the Measurement and Modelling of Intelligence, The Ascription of Knowledge States to Children — Seeing, Believing and Knowing, Interpretation vs. Explanation in Cognitive and Social Theory; paper sessions: Perception and Cognition, Induction and Information, Evolution of Cognitive and Social Structures, Inferences about the Mind; workshop: Artificial Intelligence vs. Neural Modelling in Psychological Theory. West Hall, University College.

Registration at meeting, Wednesday from 8 a.m. Registration fee \$20. Information and pre-registration: Sylvia Wookey, McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology, 978-7026. (McLuhan Program in Culture & Technology)



The first joint meeting of the Canadian and American Associations of Anatomists will be held at the Sheraton Centre, May 5 to 9. The American Association of Anatomists last met in Toronto in 1937.

Professor Margot Mackay, Department of Art As Applied to Medicine, designed the logo (above) and drew the program cover for the meeting.

## Exhibitions

**Justina M. Barnicke Gallery**

Hart House

To May 9

K.M. Graham, works on canvas and paper.

May 18 to June 29

Jamaican Art 1922-1982; organized by Smithsonian Institution.

Hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**Erindale College.**

To May 11

Pentland/Sandiford/Bull, paintings, prints and watercolours.

Gallery hours: Monday-

Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.;

Saturday-Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.

Please note new gallery hours.

**Robarts Library.**

To May 25

Two Brazilian Writers: Jorge Amado and Osman Lins; organized by Embassy of Brazil. Main display area. (Spanish & Portuguese)

**Scarborough College.**

To May 30

Sixth annual juried student show. Gallery hours: Monday - Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 2 to 5 p.m.

**Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library.**

To July 5

Che bellissimi! Italian illustrated books of the 15th to 18th centuries, on occasion of International Conference on Italian, May 6 to 10. Hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## Concerts

**ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**

**Winona Zelenka, Cello.**

Tuesday, May 7

With Teppo Koivisto, piano. Sir Edmund Walker scholarship concert. Concert Hall.

8 p.m.

Donations to RCM scholarship fund welcome.

**Art Gallery Series.**

Sunday, May 12

Royal Conservatory Baroque Ensemble. Walker Court, Art Gallery of Ontario.

3 p.m.

(Northern Telecom)

Information on all Conservatory concerts available from publicity office, 978-3771.

## Miscellany

**Spring Tea and Fashion Show.**

Wednesday, May 8

Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement fundraising tea in aid of summer programs, fashion shows at 1:30 and 3 p.m. President's residence, 93 Highland Ave. 1 to 4:15 p.m.

tion by AAM student; Canadian Ophthalmological Society award for best painting of fundus; COS award to student for design of COS logo.

Third floor, 256 McCaul St.

Thursday 10:15 a.m. to

9 p.m.; Friday, 8:30 a.m. to

5 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to

4 p.m.

**Spring Palette.**

Wednesday, May 15 and Thursday, May 16

Sale of contemporary art. Seeley Hall, Trinity College. Wednesday 6 to 10 p.m., Thursday, 12 noon to 7 p.m. Admission \$5, opening night includes refreshments and chance to win painting by William Sherman.

**Art As Applied to Medicine Open House.**

Thursday, May 9 to

Saturday, May 11

Three awards will be presented at opening 10:15 a.m. on Thursday: winner of Keith L. Moore competition for medical illustra-

**Trinity College Faculty of Divinity Convocation.**

Friday, May 10

Honorary graduands Rt.

Rev. J.B. Curtis, Prof. G.S. French and Most Rev. H.L. Nutter who will address Convocation. Strachan Hall. 8:30 p.m.

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# Failsafe goes to grad school

by John Alan Lee

In 1976 I launched an academic fray by publishing "Failsafe Education" in *The Canadian Journal of Higher Education*. Newspaper editorials were soon condemning failsafe "travesties". Some university spokespersons defended failsafe, but others were happy the issue was out in the open for debate. The eventual outcome was the establishment of "marks review committees" to deal with "anomalies" in professors' marking — at the undergraduate level. In a graduate school it's a different story. But first, for those new to the idea, a brief explanation of failsafe education.

In a classic article, sociologist Ralph Turner outlined two contrasting models of education: the "contest" model and the "sponsored" model. In the sponsored model, the winners are chosen early, and sponsored through the educational system by teachers who not only help them succeed, but "cover" for them when they are at risk. The old English public school system is a familiar example. In the contest model, the winners are chosen late, after a series of competitive sortings, and student is pitted against student without favour. Both models have something important in common: they select a few winners out of many starters. There were not "too many graduates with elite status looking for elite stations in society", as Turner put it.

In the educational reforms of the 1960s, a new notion emerged, that every student should be a winner. For example, in Ontario the Hall-Dennis report promised "every child his own sunrise". The notion was accepted that children learn from successes, not failures, so experience of failures should be eliminated from education. Thus, the student is not required to study any subject in which she or he is unlikely to succeed; ample time and opportunities to succeed are allowed, and attempts not completed successfully are not counted on the student record.

The new system, (which I dubbed "failsafe" after the nuclear retaliation system which claimed to be free of risk of war by mistake), soon moved from high schools to universities. Students were allowed to choose their own curriculum, and proceed at their own pace toward a degree.

The new system also produced marks inflation — now a matter of common knowledge. Since failsafe education did not select a few winners from many starters, there were too many graduates for too few jobs, so high marks became as important as the degree itself. Students were under pressure to bargain for more marks. Soon, they came to believe that they had a right not merely to graduate, but to graduate with high marks.

Many professors responded to student demands for higher marks by increasing the number of A and B marks until a B, not a C, was statistically average, (as I demonstrated for U of T in my 1976 article). After my unpopular but effective whistle-blowing, marks review committees were established. Of course, students are still entering the system with failsafe expectations, and angrily object when marks are rolled back. (For example,



there were petitions and protests against two roll-backs of Christmas marks at Scarborough College, when more than half the students in two large courses were awarded B or better).

I fully support the right of students to protest — the marks review system is done *in camera* and without students on the committee — but I do not support the idea that *two-thirds* of a class of 100 can be "above average".

The failsafe momentum is more or less under control in undergraduate studies, though professors known to demand more effort — "hard markers" — are likely to have small classes. Meanwhile, failsafe has gone to grad school.

It is well known that graduate students "shop around" to construct comprehensive committees of members who will not be "too demanding," or in other words, are generous with A marks. Naturally graduate students are a select group, so we hardly expect the average mark to be a C. But over the past five years, there has been a steady increase in A's, as shown in the table below.

Perhaps the rate of mark inflation is not as worrisome as that in our economy, and there have been high years in the past, but the direction of drift is clear. In my own discipline, graduate students now consider a B tantamount to a failing grade. An instructor really has only four choices of marks for students she or he wishes to pass: B+, A-, A and A+. This narrow range makes it extremely difficult to use marks to "send messages" about a student's abilities, to other colleagues or to scholarship and other committees. In a recent sociology graduate faculty meeting, it was noted that one student's numerous A marks should not distract the faculty from the fact that *this student was failing the program!*

More important, the ideology of failsafe — that everyone who wants to

keep on trying should be given enough time and opportunities to succeed — has become endemic among graduate students and faculty. The above-mentioned meeting decided to give the student yet another chance, albeit with strict conditions.

I do not claim to be unaffected by the pervasive influence of the failsafe drift. One student in my graduate course last fall did not complete a satisfactory field study. Instead of having the courage to assign a failing mark, and take all the flak that action now invites, I held back the mark, and submitted an NGA (no grade available). Meanwhile, I gave the student extra time and counsel, to bring the work up to a minimum level of competence, and I then submitted a passing grade. This could be seen as a compassionate action, on an individual basis, but the collective outcome for the University is a devalued graduate degree.

My escape from confrontation via an NGA may be part of a pattern in the School of Graduate Studies. You've no doubt noticed in the table below, that the A's and B's don't add to 100 percent. The remainder includes credit, and minute portions of C's, incompletes, deferred standing etc. but the number of NGA's has grown from .9 percent in 1979 to 2.2 percent in 1984.

Since joining the graduate faculty in 1974, I have observed numerous PhD orals outside of sociology, because I have always accepted requests by the graduate school to chair orals. This thankless task is apparently avoided by many of my colleagues but I find it a useful window on the highest levels of accreditation in the University. If my observations are typical, almost no one fails a PhD oral at U of T, and not merely because the unable have been weeded out along the way. On the contrary, I have observed supervisors make it plain to colleagues that a vote against their supervisee was a vote of

lack of confidence in the supervisor. Even "externals", supposedly there to prevent such tactics, seem willing to bend to them.

Once a student is in graduate school, there is a great willingness to cover for the student, and an extreme reluctance to force the student to compete in a real contest, or drop out. The student may be plainly "average" as

graduates go, but the argument is made that she or he is no less able than others who have been allowed to graduate. A PhD today seems to be not about excellence and exceptional ability, but merely about persevering long enough, with enough second and third chances, to finally win. (If appeals to the ombudsman or even to the courts will help, these are used too.) The system also suits the faculty. Graduate students bring money to the department, and prestige to supervisors.

University education has become an escalator. Once the student is on the first step, she or he assumes a right to stay on to the top. Faculty hate to push the STOP button. "Accessibility" to university education has become accessibility to the highest degree the student is willing to hang in for. It can be argued that this failsafe system is more humane than a real contest, but what's at the top of the escalator? A sharp shock for many, when they enter the job world. We have created an outcome which ought, by definition, to be impossible in liberal arts education — the *overqualified*.

In the long run, failsafe does disservice to everyone involved: the faculty and University, whose highest degree is diluted in significance; the students, who find themselves "overqualified" for the limited number of positions requiring their degree, and the public, which has to pay the immense costs of graduate education.

Isn't it time to bounce failsafe out of grad school?

John Alan Lee is a professor of sociology at Scarborough College.

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### School of Graduate Studies Grade Distribution Report for Session

Session end in:	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
% of A+ marks	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3
2% of A	21.3	20.4	20.9	22.3	22.3
% of A-	22.8	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.3
Total A's	49.4	49.6	51.0	52.6	52.9
Total B's	35.3	38.6	36.9	35.5	35.3

# Letters

## No evidence to support Bothwell claim



I read with interest Professor Robert Bothwell's comments in the April 22 *Bulletin* ("Study finds no correlation between marks and course evaluations"). He appears to be somewhat dissatisfied with the nature of the study requested by our organization, and somewhat unwilling to accept the results which, in the words of the University registrar, prove that "the courses that have high average marks are not the courses with high evaluations".

## Overpayment of fees in P&HE rectified several years ago

A reference to the School of Physical & Health Education in the current Ombudsman's Report and in a synopsis in the *Bulletin* (April 22) contains some inaccuracies.

Specifically, comments regarding previous school admission policies and tuition fees do not accurately reflect what transpired. I believe the reference is to an incident which took place some years ago, which resulted from the fees department's misinterpretation of the school's part-time course-load.

Since a regular full-time course-load for year one and two students consists of five and a half academic courses and six activity/practicum courses, a part-time student could take up to half this load without becoming a full-time student. Unfortunately, the fees department simply counted up the number of courses (academic and activity/practicum) and charged the student a full course fee for each

course taken. This resulted in some part-time students paying higher fees than their full-time counterparts. The situation was resolved to the school's and the fees department's satisfaction, some years ago.

At no time during this period in question were part-time students allowed to enrol in more courses than that which would be allowed by their part-time status. Current admissions policy does not set a differential standard for part-time or full-time admission. All students must meet the same high standard and subsequent to entry all may choose whether to pursue studies on a full or part-time basis.

*Peter Tiidus  
Undergraduate Coordinator  
School of Physical & Health Education*

Certainly, as Professor Bothwell maintains, the study was based on the relationship between class averages and class evaluations, rather than on that between the mark assigned to an individual student and his individual assessment of the professor in that class. His assertion, however, would seem to be even broader. He implies that every professor who receives a favourable evaluation has bought and paid for it with high marks and slack teaching, yet he presents not a shred of empirical evidence, in aggregate or otherwise, to support his claim.

APUS stands by the study. We accept that there may be the occasional exception to the aggregate figures, just as there may occasionally be academics whose grand scholarly reputations might have been tarnished outside of the classroom. In the main, however, we will continue to assume that just as the overwhelming majority of academics have earned their scholarly credentials, so too have most of them continued studiously to avoid teaching and marking for the sake of favourable evaluations. Their students, we feel, have respected them for it.

This particular "cow", as he so quaintly portrays us, is neither sacred nor wounded. It is a rational cow, and if it is bellowing, it is probably because it is allergic to sour grapes.

*Dan Abrahams  
President  
Association of Part-time  
Undergraduate Students*

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(3) Varujan Gharakhanian, 978-4419; (5) Christine Marchese, 978-4834; (6) Jeanette May, 978-2112; (7) Maureen Brown, 978-4312; (8) Mirella Taiariol, 978-7252.

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Continuing Studies, part-time (2)

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Rehabilitation Medicine (6), Community Health (1), Sociology (7)

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Guidance Centre (3)

**Administrative Assistant II**  
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Otolaryngology (6)

**Placement Officer**  
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Career Counselling & Placement (2)

**Coordinator, Counselling Services**  
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Career Counselling & Placement (2)

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Pathology (6), Forestry (8)

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Medical Genetics (5), Microbiology (5), Banting & Best Medical Research (5), Histology (5), Playfair Neuroscience (5), Dentistry (8), Botany, Molecular Biology Group (7)

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Vice-President & Provost (1)

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Hart House (3)

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**Apartment to Rent.** July-August; Toronto near Yonge/Eglinton, close to subway; fully furnished and equipped modern high-rise apartment; 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, air conditioning, balcony, security guard, indoor plus guest parking, supervised swimming pool, Canadian antique furniture. For teachers or University associates, adults only. \$800 per month. Tel: evenings (416) 487-2201 or (416) 349-2211.

**Summer sublet.** Sunny 1 bedroom. St. Clair and Bathurst. June 24 — Sept. 1. Fully furnished — well kept, colour T.V. - stereo, laundry, parking available. No children, no pets (building rules). \$650 for the summer. 654-2769.

**House for Rent July 1st — August 23rd.** Completely furnished, three bedrooms, suit couple or small family. One mile from downtown campus. Parking, \$700. per month. (416) 536-5542. evenings.

**Choice Moore Park Home,** July '85 to July '86. 10 minutes from University. Bright, well-furnished, fully-equipped. 3 bedrooms, 2 washrooms, study, familyroom with walkout. Quiet cul-de-sac near schools, transportation, shops, parks. Pleasant secluded garden. Suits small family, no pets. References. 423-1102.

**Beautiful Victorian house with garden** — available June 1 for three months. 5 bedrooms, parking, steps to subway, fully furnished. Anthropology professor away in Africa. Children welcome. \$850 per month plus utilities. Call 537-4967 or 978-4005.

**For rent Sept '85 — Sept '86:** large, furnished four-bedroom house on leafy street at Yonge & St. Clair. 20 min. U of T. Back yard, parking, three fireplaces, additional flat for babysitter or office. 961-4764 evenings.

**House for rent.** Fully furnished townhouse June to mid-July 1985. Two bedrooms, study, living, morning room, kitchen, bathroom, garden. Ten minutes walk from University of Toronto. \$250 per week, or nearest offer. For further information call (416) 923-5658; (416) 978-6674.

**Annex Sublet** for July, Aug. Sept. \$675 a month. Plus security deposit. One bedroom floor-through, fully furnished, cable TV, hydro included. Call 924-5321.

**Summer Rental** for June, July and August. Four bedroom, single family detached home, very close to High Park in quiet neighbourhood. \$900 per month utilities included. References required. Booth 978-6819 (days) 767-6564 (evenings.)

**St. Clair — Avenue Road,** walk to university, comfortably furnished family home, new kitchen, 3-4 bedrooms, library, recreation room, parking, fenced garden, near schools, TTC, shops. Summer 85-86, \$1500.00 + utilities. References. 924-4280.

**Three month sublet** for June, July and August, centrally-located in Carlton-Church area, fully furnished one-bedroom on main floor of house, dishwasher, piano and small backyard with deck, \$635.00 monthly, call 977-4501.

**Apartment for sublet —** Yonge & St. Clair. 1 June — 30 September, quiet side street, few minutes from subway; well furnished large living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom; rent \$650 month. Phone 927-0288, 784-6191 (office).

**Summer rental, North Rosedale.** Furnished house, 9 rooms, 2-1/2 baths, playroom, deck, fenced-in backyard, sun-porch. All appliances. Quiet shady crescent near bus, park, shops. End June — end August. \$1250/mo. References. no groups. 960-4964.

**Bathurst — Wilson.** Two storey, 3 bedroom, detached. Attached garage. Fully furnished. Washer, dryer. Front/large back yard. Quiet street. Close to shopping, schools, bus, subway. August 1985 — July 1986. \$1,100/mo. plus utilities. 636-7176 evenings.

**Furnished 3-bedroom house** plus three extra rooms lower level. Central air conditioning. Large yard. Two-minute walk from Glencairn subway. 15 minutes from downtown. Convenient shopping, schools, parks. Quiet street. Available July 1985 — August 1986. No pets. 828-5367, 787-0883 (home).

**Riverdale Area.** Luxurious 3 bedroom renovated house, beautifully furnished, 2 bathrooms, 2 decks, fireplace, lovely garden, 2 car garage with electric door opener. July 1 till February 1, or possible extension. \$1050, including utilities and cleaning lady. 466-3713.

**Fully furnished spacious flat** for summer/fall '85. 2 bedroom and bright large living room, dining room, eat-in kitchen. Bathurst north of St. Clair on bus/subway route. \$597.00 month plus utilities. Call 487-8137. Timing negotiable.

**Furnished one bedroom apt.** available June/July/August. Central residential area. Affordable rent. Telephone 964-0927 (mornings/evenings).

**Recently renovated fully furnished,** 4 bedroom, 3 storey house. Available for July & August. Large backyard & deck. Five appliances. High Park area \$800/month, utilities included. 978-5030/769-7606.

**Rosedale —** Fully furnished four bedroom home. July and August. Overlooks gorgeous park and ravine. \$1100/month + utilities. Close to subway, campus, shops. 923-5567.

**Yorkville,** beautifully furnished one bedroom apt + backyard + parking. Perfect for couple or single. Available June '85: time negotiable. Contact Trudy at 922-8087 (leave word if not in).

**House for rent June 19 — August 31.** Broadview-Danforth, 4 bedrooms, luxury renovation, parking, yard. \$1100/month. 465-3027.

**House for Rent:** Furnished 6 bedroom beautifully renovated Victorian, on a park. November 1, 1985 to September 1, 1986. \$1650 month. Cleaning person included. Phone 535-4040.

**Walk to U of T all summer** from Avenue Rd. & Bloor. July/August rental 6th floor 3 bedroom furnished apartment 2 baths, air conditioning, parking, cable, security, balcony, park view, quiet, all utilities, \$1500/month. 926-9311.

**Walk U of T:** upper duplex — 2 levels — broadloomed — 5 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, sundeck, garden, parking (1). \$785.00 incl. Good for 3 persons. Available July 1st. Call 534-9133 or 534-5154 — Joe.

**Completely furnished** four-bedroom home with office, family room, fireplaces, close to good schools and transportation, Bayview and Steeles. From July 15, 1985 to July 15, 1986; \$1550 monthly plus utilities. Phone 223-0658.

**Sublet:** 1-bedroom, balcony, fully furnished. Available mid-May to August 31. Main subway station. Call 699-1972.

## Accommodation Rentals Required

**Wanted — furnished house or apartment** for six months. July - December, 1985. Visiting professor and family (2 children). City location preferred. Call collect (315) 446-4310. Dr. J. Mercer, 403 Hamilton Pkwy., Syracuse, N.Y. 13214.

**Quiet, reliable, responsible, lady and son** will housesit July & Aug. Non-smokers, animal lovers. Can pay nominal rent. 463-1986.

**Wanted:** accommodation for August 1985 to July 1986 for visiting professor. Two bedroom will pay \$1000 per month. Contact V. Percival at 978-6767 between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

**Furnished 3 bedroom house required** with all amenities for visiting professor, wife and 2 children (6 yrs and 2 yrs). Mississauga area preferred (close to Erindale campus). August 1/85 to July 31/1986. Enquiries Mrs. P. Linnemann — 978-6023.

**Furnished apartment or house required** for July and August 1985 for visiting professor with wife, 9 year old child, and Chihuahua dog (apartment raised and trained). Close to St. George campus preferred. Call 978-6023 (P. Linnemann) for further details.

**Responsible married couple** looking for accommodation starting August/September with reasonable rent in U of T area. House or apartment. Excellent references available. Please call Jennifer after 9 p.m. M-F at 653-2303.

**Wanted — quiet furnished 1 or 2 bedroom apartment,** by responsible, non-smoking, health professional returning to grad. studies. Sept. 85 — June 86 (flexible). Dr. Grant Fraser, P.O. Box 1114, Guelph, Ont. N1H 6N3. (519) 821-8784.

**Visiting professor from the U.K.** requires accommodation for the period June 26 to August 12. City area preferred. Contact: Dr. I. Rubincam, OISE, 252 Bloor St. West, Toronto M5S 1V6 (416) 923-6641 ext. 2483.

**Female Ph.D. student,** 34, seeks room in a stable, non-sexist, co-op house for July 1 or Aug. 1. Non-smoking and close to U of T preferred. Call Linda at 977-8473.

## Accommodation Out-of-town

**Barbados** — One or two bedroom cabanas. West coast near Sandy Lane. Best beach on the island. Good swimming, snorkelling, diving, wind surfing, etc. Close to golf and tennis. Weekly \$200 Canadian. Contact: M. McGrath 978-4941 or 967-5992.

**Paris, France.** September 1, 1985 — August 31, 1986. Furnished 1 bedroom + study, modern kitchen and bath (all appliances). Latin Quarter, near Sorbonne. \$850. per month. Tel: 978-5055.

**Wanted to rent, house in country,** 45-min. drive from campus. 3 bedroom, large lot, furnished or unfurnished. Professional couple with 1 child. John 978-5318, Laurel 978-3253.

**Paris apartment for rent.** Fully furnished 2 bedroom modern apt. Close to subway, schools, shopping. Bright, calm. Elevator, telephone, TV, washer, etc. Available Sept. 85 to June 86. \$770 per month all inclusive. Call 447-7783.

**Surrey, England** - 25 miles south of London luxury apartment for rent (daily/weekly) in beautiful 16th century country house. Double bedroom, bathroom, livingroom, with cooking facilities. Covered swimming pool, golf field, 12 acres, \$250 per week. Call Peter at (416) 967-5535 (home) or 365-3703 (office).

**Central Halifax.** Three bedroom house for rent in pleasant residential neighbourhood. Walking distance to Dalhousie. Furnished. \$700 per month plus utilities or exchange for accommodation in Toronto. Available for one year July 1, 1985 - dates negotiable. 921-7047 or (902) 454-4405.

## Accommodation Shared

**Large room in house** shared with 2 professionals. Harbord Spadina area. Large kitchen, 2 bathrooms, washer/drier, garden, parking. Non-smoker 30+ preferred. \$300 per month + utilities or \$100 per week. Call Monica 929-0270.

**For Rent** — Room in shared 4 bdrm. duplex. Non-smoker, no pets. Avenue Road/Dupont. Eat-in kitchen, diningroom, livingroom with fireplace, two bathrooms, laundry, balcony, parking. \$225 inclusive. Available June 1 — September 1. 927-7176.

## Accommodation Houses & properties for sale

**Asking only \$72,500.** Beautiful 2 bedroom apartment at 74 Spadina Road. Features spacious living and dining-room, modern kitchen with appliances, 3 walkouts to balcony and carries like rent. Call Arnold Trotter 369-0030. Golden Key Realty Ltd.

**For sale:** Cottage on 9.7 acres on Georgian Bay Island. Cedar lined, double windows, fireplace, airtight stove, modern kitchen & bathroom and appliances, cabins. (416) 691-2148.

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## Miscellaneous

**Passport photos** now on campus. B/W Polaroid, 2 for \$6.50 (incl. tax, cash or internal code only). Wednesdays 10-2. Inst. Media Services, Rm 021, Best Inst. 112 College St. 978-8919.

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**BIG BARGAIN** for those furnishing an apartment! — till mid-May only. Sofabed (double) and matching chair. Perfectly usable but need reupholstering. New throw-cover available. \$250 (new, \$1400!). Drapery and other items also available. 928-0195.

**Mature, capable woman** available to help family with cooking and/or caring for children. Live out preferred. Call Jean 928-0350.

**Backpack Canada & United States.** Adventuresome backpacking treks in the Canadian Rockies, The Grand Canyon in Arizona, the Grand Tetons in Wyoming, San Juan National Forest in Colorado, the Great Smokies in Georgia, the Florida Trail, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, etc. Also, base camp hiking trips. Adult, co-ed, 7 to 10 days. We have a great time! Request brochure. WILLARD'S ADVENTURE EXPEDITIONS, Box 10, Barrie, Ontario, Canada, L4M 4S9.

**"Shed pounds before you shed clothes".** Lose weight for summer. Herbal weight-loss program that allows you to lose weight quickly — safely — naturally. 100 percent satisfaction guaranteed. To get started, call 598-1766.

**BARBARA HARRISON** will be holding OPEN HOUSE at her POTTERY STUDIO on Saturday, May 11th, 10.00 am - 4.00 pm. Show and sale of recent work. 225 Ranleigh Ave., Toronto north of Lawrence, east of Mount Pleasant. 488-0913.

**Hillel Children's Workshop** — A community of families working towards a Jewish education outside traditional settings. Well-trained teachers for children. Adult seminars. Sunday mornings during the academic year. On U of T campus. For information: Brian Rabinowicz — 787-2602, Judy Rogers - 531-6508.

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